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APPEAL OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S
ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K.

STATEMENT OF THE KOREAN
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ON CONSOLIDATING THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMS AND IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEASANTS

REPORT BY KIM IL, FIRST VICE-PREMIER
AND DEPUTY, AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE
THIRD SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF
THE D.P.R.K. (Abridged)

The Eighth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" of Comrade Kim Il Sung as a programme document of our Party in relation to socialist rural construction.

I, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will give a report at this session on measures for successfully carrying out the tasks outlined in the theses.

I

Our Party has consistently paid profound concern to the peasant and agrarian questions and solved them with credit.

Soon after the completion of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, we set about preparing for socialist transformation of the rural economy.

As the social, economic and material conditions became mature in the postwar period, the Party, putting forth in time tasks of agricultural cooperation, established the correct policy of cooperation and skilfully organized and mobilized the masses of the peasants to its implementation. Thus, even under the condition in which the level of technical development was comparatively low, the complicated and difficult revolutionary task of transforming the private peasant economy into the socialist cooperative one was carried out smoothly in a brief span of time.

For the successful solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung in the theses instructed:

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural districts;

Second, working class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced

level of industrial enterprise management, links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership should be strengthened and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people.

Since the completion of cooperation, the Party has steadfastly adhered to these three basic principles.

To further consolidate and develop the socialist rural economic system while augmenting the enthusiasm of the peasants enhanced through the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, the Party put forth the policy of continuing the revolution in the countryside even after the completion of socialist transformation, and exerted every effort to carry out the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside with precedence given to the ideological revolution.

At the same time, our Party has steadfastly held to the line of strengthening support of the state to the countryside in every possible way.

The capital investments by the state in the rural economy up to the present since agricultural cooperation accounted for 15.8 per cent of the total state capital investments in the national economy.

The peasants have also received a huge amount of benefit from the state through the exemption from the repayment of state loans and from the delivery of the tax-in-kind, the increase of the purchasing prices of industrial crops and animal products, the reduction of the prices of farming materials and farm machines and equipment, and others.

The Party organised and developed labour assistance to the countryside as a nation-wide movement.

The Party has paid special attention to improving the system and methods of state guidance of the rural economy for correctly managing the socialist cooperative economy and strengthening the ties between the ownership by the whole people and the cooperative ownership and between industry and agriculture.

From the very inception of agricultural cooperation our Party has been consistently strengthening the state guidance of the cooperative farms and, in particular, decisively improved and strengthened the sys-

tem and methods of guidance of the rural economy to fit in with the new circumstances after the completion of socialist transformation.

The system of work binding the county to directly organise and give help in the work of *ri* (the lowest administrative unit) and cooperative farms came to take shape through the struggle of implementing the Chungsan-ri teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

However, the rapid development of agricultural technique, expansion of production scale at the cooperative farms, rapidly increasing material and technical assistance of the state to the countryside and the enhancing technical, cultural and ideological levels of the peasants and others called for a new and higher level of guidance in relation to the rural economy.

The establishment of the county cooperative farm management committee on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a measure of epochal significance for successfully meeting such mature demands presented by the developing rural economy in our country.

The creation of the county cooperative farm management committee made it possible to directly organise and guide all management activities in the cooperative economy by the industrial method, to organically link ownership by the whole people with cooperative ownership and to decisively strengthen the state assistance to the cooperative economy.

While strengthening the guidance of agriculture by the county cooperative farm management committee, we saw to it that the role of the county was raised on the whole.

The Party policy of strengthening the county has brought about excellent results in all-round socialist construction and, particularly, in socialist rural construction.

With the work of the county strengthened, Party policies have been diffused in time among the peasants accompanied by more thorough implementation of them in the countryside, and the political, economic and cultural development in the countryside has been further accelerated.

The material and technical foundations of agriculture have been strengthened mar-

kedly in the 5 years since agricultural co-operation.

759 reservoirs and over 6,800 water pumping stations have been constructed, and our countryside is now covered with a ramified network of irrigation canals totaling hundreds of thousands of kilometres. During the last five years, the acreage of paddies has been expanded from 490,000 to 640,000 jungbo and irrigation systems have been widely introduced into vast tracts of non-paddy fields as well. More than 300,000 jungbo of land have come under protection from flood and tide thanks to the extensive river-dyke projects and afforestation work.

Great success has also been registered in the electrification of the countryside, electricity reaching 93.3 per cent of the entire farm villages and 71 per cent of the total peasant houses.

A big advance has been made in the mechanization of the rural economy, too.

The number of farm machine stations increased 2.2 times and that of tractors 6.7 times between 1959 and 1963, and during the same period the farm work done by machines was augmented 6.3 times. A great number of various farm machines and implements were produced.

Today our rural economy is provided with a firm foundation for comprehensive mechanization.

With the chemicalisation of agriculture going apace, chemical fertilizers applied in 1963 increased 70 per cent above 1958. Agricultural chemicals have been produced in large quantities, too.

Agriculture has been further intensified, a giant stride has been taken in the development of the farming technique. As the material and technical foundations of the rural economy are consolidated, agricultural production has grown steadily.

Grain output, the basis of the rural economy, has swelled rapidly and the qualitative composition of grains improved further. Rapid progress has been made in all other branches of the rural economy, too.

The income share of the peasants has shown a marked rise with the sharp growth of agricultural production and the increase of benefits rendered by the state.

Even after the allocation for common accumulations and disbursement of large farming funds every year, the cooperative farms have steadily augmented the income share of the peasants.

The income share of each peasant household in 1963, taking the country as a whole, stood 1.6 times that in 1958 in grain and more than 2.4 times in cash.

A signal success has also been made in cultural construction in the countryside.

Under the compulsory primary and middle school education systems enforced in the countryside as well as in the towns, all the younger generation are given seven-year common education. Technical schools have been set up extensively for hundreds of thousands of rural youth and children to receive technical education.

Working People's Schools and Working People's Middle Schools and technical study courses of all lines have been organized in each co-operative farm to educate the broad peasant masses, this leading to a rapid enhancement in their technical and cultural standards.

The state has trained many agricultural specialists and technicians and dispatched them to the countryside.

Clinics have been set up in each *ri* for the rural population to receive free medical treatment.

Modern and cosy houses are being built in lines.

Various educational, cultural and welfare establishments are to be found in each rural *ri*.

In addition to the wide distribution of various publications, through-wire broadcast has already reached over 95 per cent of the entire rural *ri* and the mass cultural work is being unfolded briskly among the broad peasant masses.

A great change is taking place in the thoughts and moral traits of the peasants, too.

All these victories and achievements are great fruits of the correct agrarian policy of our Party which has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of our country and the devoted struggle of the peasant masses who are boundlessly inspired by it.

II.

We should equip agriculture more firmly with modern machines and technique, guarantee a bountiful life to all the peasants and improve the cultural living conditions of the rural population so as to further narrow down the differences between town and country. Particularly, it is important to bring up the livelihood of the peasants on a par with that of the workers and office employees, while continuously enhancing the living of the latter.

To this end, we should further expand the agricultural production, and, at the same time, systematically lessen the burden of the cooperative farms and peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced in his theses on the socialist agrarian question new, epochal measures for completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax-in-kind, undertaking all rural capital construction with state investment and for building modern houses for the peasants at state expense in order to give greater state assistance to the countryside and decisively lessen the burden of the cooperative farms and peasants.

The system of agricultural tax-in-kind will be abolished.

In our country the system of agricultural tax-in-kind was introduced in June 1946 in the wake of the land reform after the liberation.

This enabled the peasants, who were fleeced of the bulk of their harvest by the landlords and Japanese imperialists, freely to dispose of what was left after delivering only 25 per cent of their harvest to the state.

Then the Tenth Session of the First Supreme People's Assembly held after the war decided to lower the rate of tax-in-kind to an average of 20.1 per cent. Particularly the tax-in-kind levied on the cooperative economy was reduced by another 5 per cent to consolidate the economic foundation of the young cooperative economy. And the burden of tax-in-kind was reduced continuously after the completion of agricultural cooperation with a view to consolidating the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and improving the livelihood of the peasants.

The Fifth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in February 1959 brought down again the rate of agricultural tax-in-kind to 8.4 per cent.

And the Party and Government exempted on several occasions no small number of cooperative farms and peasants in mountain areas from the agricultural tax-in-kind and abolished the tax-in-kind for cotton, tobacco, flax and other industrial crops throughout the country.

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a historical decision on freeing the peasants from all tax burdens by completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax-in-kind during the Seven-Year Plan period.

We must completely abolish the system of agricultural tax-in-kind in three years' time from this year to 1966.

The abolition of the system of tax-in-kind should be effected in proper order, starting with the backward cooperative farms.

The abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind will round off the final liquidation of tax system in our countryside. This is a change of historic significance which our forefathers could not imagine for thousands of years, and which is taking place only under the system of our country where all the working people have become masters of the state.

So far, big-scale projects in rural capital construction have all been financed by the state, while the medium- and small-scale ones have been undertaken mainly by the cooperative farms with their own funds.

Most projects in capital construction undertaken by the cooperative farms have been carried on with state loans and the bulk of the state loans has been exempted from payment. If we take into consideration these exempted state loans, the investment in rural construction accounts for 21.7 per cent of the total state capital investments in the national economy during the last five years.

From now on we should undertake with state investment medium- and small-scale rural capital construction which has hitherto been done by cooperative farms with their own funds, while continuously increasing investments in large-scale rural capital construction which has so far been done by the state.

Besides, such motor-driven machines as thrashing machines, straw-bag weaving machines, straw rope twisting machines, fodder crushers and fodder cutting machines should be supplied to the cooperative farms free of charge and the repairing of farm machines, too, should be taken care of at state expense. Medium and small farm implements should be sold to the cooperative farms at cheaper prices than at present.

The implementation of all these measures will result in the increase of the total investments in the rural economy, and at the same time, will enable the cooperative farms to allocate for farming more common funds which have so far been disbursed for capital construction. And this will speedily reinforce the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and decisively enhance the intensification of farming, thereby putting spurs to the development of agricultural production. This will help increase the income share of peasants by a wide margin and improve their livelihood still more.

The undertaking of all rural capital construction by the state means that an increasing part of the production conditions shall be provided by the state for the cooperative farms. This will further strengthen the links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership, further enhance the role and proportion of state ownership in the agricultural production and bring cooperative ownership closer to ownership by the whole people.

Modern houses will be erected for the peasants at state expense in the future.

Between 1954 and 1963, cosy and commodious houses with a total floor space of 17,520,000 square metres were built. This resulted in a decisive improvement in the housing condition for the peasants.

For a more successful solution of the housing question in the countryside, we should erect modern houses for the peasants entirely at state expense from now on and the state should bear the construction cost of the modern houses already built by the rural construction corps.

III.

We are now confronted with a historic task of building bountiful and cultural socialist countryside by equipping agricul-

ture with modern techniques, developing productive forces to the utmost, modernising the countryside and radically improving the livelihood of the peasants.

One of the most important tasks waiting solution in the construction of a socialist countryside is to lay the material and technical foundations of the socialist rural economy.

Our Party has already put forward a correct line of fulfilling the rural technical revolution in a most rapid and effective way in conformity with the specific features of the agricultural production, the farming system and the level of industrial development.

We should, in the future, too, hold fast to and thoroughly implement the line on the rural technical revolution of our Party, which, defining irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as main contents of the rural technical revolution and giving precedence to irrigation, has pushed ahead with all-round mechanization, electrification and chemicalization in keeping with the development of industry.

Our task in the domain of irrigation is to ensure an unfailing bumper harvest against any drought and flood.

We should expand the country's total paddy acreage to 700,000 jungho within two to three years.

By accelerating mechanization of the rural economy in every possible way, we must decisively raise the labour efficiency in agriculture, lighten the hard work of the peasants, see to it that an eight-hour day is introduced, in the main, in the countryside, too, and ensure the peasants enough time to rest, study and enjoy a cultural life.

The Party put forth the task of mechanising all farming work as well as work of all other domains of the rural economy, relying on the successes already made in mechanisation.

The number of tractors should be increased to 70,000-80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p.) and that of trucks to 30,000-35,000 so that each work-team may have two tractors and one truck and a sufficient number of modern farm machines of all kinds should be supplied.

Parallel with mechanization, we must actively push ahead with electrification of the countryside.

Within the next two to three years we must send electricity to all the farm villages and farm houses, electrify all kinds of stationary work and enable every peasant home to have electric light, listen to the radio or through-wire radio and use various electrical appliances.

Chemicalisation in our country is of great significance.

The most important thing for chemicalisation is to supply plenty of various kinds of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and herbicides suitable for the soil and crops of our country.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each jungbo of land should be raised to 500 kg in the near future and, later on, to more than one ton.

We must increase the output of various agricultural chemicals, further expand their assortments and, especially, produce large quantities of weedkillers.

Intensive farming is the basic line of developing agriculture. We must ameliorate soil, improve the work of raising and selecting seeds, establish the scientific systems of cultivation, fertilization and irrigation, extensively introduce double and mixed cropping, and, particularly, pay deep concern to developing the farming method suitable for the high mountain areas.

Agricultural production must be increased rapidly on the basis of carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside.

It is the invariable policy of our Party to speedily develop all branches of agriculture including industrial-crop cultivation, stock breeding, pomiculture and sericulture, laying main stress on grain production. Our immediate task in the production of grains is to increase rice production and markedly raise the total grain output so as to enable all the people to live on rice, settle the question of fodder, the basic question in the development of stock breeding, and ensure raw materials for light industry.

The development of stock breeding, pomiculture and sericulture should be further accelerated along with grain production so as to sharply increase the production of meat and other animal products, fruits and cocoons.

Along with this, we must see to it that

the cash income of the peasants is raised further through the extensive development of various sidelines.

Thus income share of each peasant household must be increased to more than 3 tons in grain and to 1,000 won in cash on an average in the near future.

The cultural revolution in the countryside is an important component of socialist rural construction.

The most important task in the cultural revolution in the countryside at present is to enhance the level of general knowledge and the technical level of the peasants as a whole.

We must see to it that younger generation are enrolled in 9-10 year technical education system not only in towns but also in farm villages in the near future.

At the same time, we must see to it that the entire peasants acquire general knowledge above that of middle school graduates and technical know-how of farming.

The task put forth in the theses of allocating 5 or more engineers to each cooperative farm and 2 engineers or assistant engineers to each work-team within the next few years must be carried out in the main in the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

Construction of modern houses should be pushed ahead vigorously in the countryside and all farm villages be provided with service establishments of all lines. Clinics should be expanded and equipped fully and an increasing number of competent medical workers be dispatched. Kindergartens and nurseries should be better furnished and more efficiently managed. Women in the countryside should be fully ensured paid maternity leave like those in the towns. More copies of publications should be supplied to the countryside, radio and through-wire radio sets be installed in every farm house and work-team, and club-houses be built at every cooperative farm.

Without vigorously carrying out the ideological revolution, we cannot enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants, nor can we consolidate the socialist strongholds in the countryside, nor can we give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and ensure the successful fulfillment of the technical and cultural revolutions.

ON FRUSTRATING THE "ROK-JAPAN TALKS" AND PROMOTING THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND

REPORT BY PAK SUNG CHUL, FOREIGN MINISTER AND DEPUTY, AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE
D.P.R.K. (Abridged)

It is of great significance in breaking the present deadlock facing our nation and in shaping the future destiny of the fatherland for the present Supreme People's Assembly Session to discuss questions of frustrating the "ROK-Japan talks" and promoting the peaceful unification of the country.

Owing to the brazen machinations of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to "conclusion" at any cost, today South Korea, which has been driven into unheard-of bankruptcy and confusion under the protracted, vicious colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, is facing the grave danger of being placed again under the heels of the Japanese militarists.

The so-called "ROK-Japan talks" are an offshoot of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists for realising their ambition at the expense of the national interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples while keeping South Korea under their yoke and maintaining their rule over Japan.

This is an important lever of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive policy toward Korea and a link in their policy toward the Far East.

It is one of the main aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists toward the Far East to realise their domination over Asia by rearming the defeated Japanese militarism following World War II and putting it up as a shock-brigade. U.S. imperialism has been seeking to rearm Japanese militarism, form the "Northeast Asian military alli-

ance" by knocking together the South Korean, Taiwan and other Asian puppets with Japan as its backbone, invade the socialist countries and national states in these areas and suppress the national-liberation struggle of the Asian peoples.

As a concrete measure for realising this, U.S. imperialism brought forth the "ROK-Japan talks" back in the period of the Korean war and has since been directly commanding and manipulating them.

The U.S. imperialists are now making haste to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to completion. This is connected mainly with the unprecedentedly serious crisis facing their colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are working to bring together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets and usher the Japanese aggressive forces into South Korea in an attempt to save their crumbling colonial rule there.

Their machination to make haste to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to conclusion is also connected with the woeful setback in their aggressive policy in Asia.

By banding together the Japanese military forces and the South Korean puppets through the early conclusion of "ROK-Japan talks," the U.S. imperialists intend to frame up a military bloc and suppress the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian peoples.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles taking a hand in this adventurous plot of U.S. imperialism, are going to avail them-

Communist education and education in the revolutionary tradition with class education as the basis should be carried on vigorously among the peasants in close combination with education in the Party policy.

Assistance of the whole state and the en-

tire people and state guidance to the rural economy should be strengthened.

We should improve the guidance and management of the rural economy, continue the revolution in the countryside and solve the socialist agrarian question most promptly and most correctly.

selves of this opportunity to realize their long cherished dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Japanese militarists who plotted for long to invade Korea again have been committing acts hostile to the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists under the aegis of U.S. imperialism have thrust their hands into every pore of the economic and cultural life in South Korea, and are now flocking there in real earnest.

Japanese monopoly zaibatsu is interfering in the politics of South Korea on the strength of their sphere of influence and financing "political funds."

Then the Japanese ruling elements do not hide their scheme to station their troops in South Korea in the name of "resident defence officers" so as to place it under their military control.

Such being the case, it is self-evident what result will follow from the "restoration of normal state relations" after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan talks".

Seeking to invade South Korea again, the arch reactionaries of the Japanese ruling circles are now openly partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and national split against Korea, thereby hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

Recently Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda and Foreign Minister Ohira stated that the Japanese government "recognises South Korea as the legitimate government of the Korean peninsula" and that Korea remains divided because "North Korea rejected the U.N. resolution." This is an open challenge to the Korean people, and is the voice of those who go against the will of the broad sections of the Japanese people and cannot make head or tail of things, obsessed by aggression.

It is not fortuitous that these shameless utterances came when feverish efforts are being made to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to an early conclusion.

This is to give a sort of "legal" appearance to their unlawful disposal of all questions with the Pak Jung Hi clique forsaken by the Korean people, in utter contravention of the will of the Korean people and to realise their wild design under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, falling in line with their aggressive policy.

Heinous is the aim the U.S. imperialists

and the Japanese militarists are seeking through the "ROK-Japan talks." Yet the Pak Jung Hi clique are buttering up to them, serving as their faithful guide in aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi clique at the "ROK-Japan talks" are submitting more and more to the demand of the Japanese militarists, leaving all doors of South Korea wide open for them who are closely watching for a chance to invade South Korea again.

The real aim of the Pak Jung Hi clique's collusion with the Japanese militarists lies neither in "saving the catastrophic economy" nor in attaining "self-sustenance," and no one would believe them.

The real aim lies in saving their positions from imminent ruin, prolonging their remaining days and enjoying personal power and glory by completely shackling South Korea to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and banking on their strength.

The "outstanding questions" at the "ROK-Japan talks" including the reparation by Japan are all important questions related to the national interests of the Korean people. This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique want to dispose of these questions by begging the Japanese militarists for a few dollars, and the latter never forgetting to consult their own interest, are capitalizing this ideal opportunity to evade, hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique, the obligation and responsibility for reparation they assume before the Korean people under international law.

At the same time, talking about the "legal status" of the Korean citizens in Japan, the Pak Jung Hi clique are attempting to use them as a bait for their treacherous bargaining and even to sell off their national, democratic rights.

They are taking a similar action also in the "fishery question", the so-called "last bottleneck" in the "ROK-Japan talks", whose final solution is now being zealously sought by them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique even think nothing of surrendering Dokdo Island, a Korean territory from olden times, for an insignificant sum of fishery funds as a loan, and are going to endanger the interests of

the nation and the existence of the 800,000 South Korean fishermen.

All these acts are unthinkable for any one but such detestable scamps as the Pak Jung Hi clique who set at naught the rise and fall of the country, the life and death of the nation.

At this critical moment when the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" have entered the stage of final conclusion, the entire Korean people must resolutely check and frustrate the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese imperialists and the treacherous machinations of the present South Korean rulers.

The critical situation prevailing in South Korea demands that the whole nation rise up to snip off the aggressive claws of the Japanese militarists who are trying to creep into South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism, and tide over the national calamity.

The only way to thwart the reinvasion of Japanese imperialism, cope with the catastrophic situation of South Korea and end the tragedy of national split, lies in foiling the U.S.-engineered "ROK-Japan talks," realising North-South collaboration and achieving the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland in reliance upon the forces of the nation itself.

The whole nation should pool strength and wage a relentless struggle to frustrate the "ROK-Japan talks" the Japanese imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are holding under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the people of all circles in South Korea is gaining momentum as days go by.

The demonstrations by thousands of the university and high school students in Seoul on the 24th have spread to most major cities throughout South Korea. Shouting slogans, "Japanese imperialists, get out!" "We are opposed to the treacherous, humiliating diplomacy!" "Immediately stop the ROK-Japan talks!" "Let us defend our country!" etc., the demonstrators are denouncing the American and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is an eruption of wrath at the foreign aggressors and the traitors, a manifestation of patriotic sentiments of those who love the country and nation.

The struggle of the South Korean people

is a patriotic struggle against the foreign aggressors and for the defence of the independence and honour of the nation.

We extend our fervent and undivided support to the just national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people should further expand the fighting ranks and intensify the struggle and should overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique by dealing decisive blows to them who are out to sell off the country and the nation.

The traitors to the nation should be submitted to stern justice by the people.

In order to get rid of the present humiliating lot the South Korean people should clear away the colonial rule of foreign aggressors and realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The peaceful unification of the country must be achieved independently relying on the forces of the nation itself.

Independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland calls for, before anything else, the collaboration between the North and the South.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently stood for realizing the exchange of correspondence, movement of the population and economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South, and then for settling the question of unifying the country with the united strength of North and South Korea.

At this moment South Korea is in a critical situation; we once again propose for breaking the impasse and promoting the unification of the country through North-South collaboration.

We offer to join hands with the South Korean personages of all circles irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, property status and Party affiliations, if they, rejecting outside forces, want to achieve the unification and independence of the country.

When the fate of the nation is at stake, all the people who love the country should pool strength and wage a struggle instead of wrangling over such differences.

Communists and patriotic nationalists alike should unite for the sacred cause of the unification and independence of the country.

It is our invariable stand to wage a joint struggle for the country and the nation, not asking about one's past.

We propose the earliest convening of a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and public organisations or a joint meeting of North and South Korea in any other form to straighten out the present chaos of South Korea and discuss the question of the unification of the country.

At such a meeting, concrete ways should be explored for delivering South Korea from the present crisis and for giving effect to North-South intercourse and promoting the unification of the country.

North-South collaboration and the negotiations for its realisation are mature questions and burning issues, the solution of which is dictated by the trend of the times.

The obtaining situation brooks not a moment's delay in elaborating measures for saving the country.

We hope that the South Korean people and personages of all segments will act in concert with us.

Economic domination by foreign aggressors should be ended and economic independence achieved in South Korea for saving the present catastrophe, relieving the South Korean people from hard life and promoting the unification of the North and the South.

Reliance upon imperialists' "aid" only deepens the economic bankruptcy of South Korea and aggravates the destitution of the people.

Everyone knows that the economic bankruptcy of South Korea today is the outcome of the "aid" and predatory policy of U.S. imperialism. And in this context, we see no difference in the "aid" of the Japanese militarists and the cooperation with them.

The only way of coping with the catastrophe and achieving economic independence in South Korea lies in relying upon the internal strength and resources of the nation.

North Korea has enough potentialities for saving South Korea from the economic ruin and relieving the South Korean people from hard life.

I, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pro-

pose to take measures for surmounting the present economic chaos of South Korea, helping in its normal development and rendering goods and assistance necessary for the stabilisation of the livelihood of the South Korean people.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposes to send to South Korea every year two million suk (300,000 tons) of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity and 10,000 tons of chemical fibre plus large quantities of cement, timber, machinery, etc.

The amount of the major goods we are offering is tantamount to the target figures set by the South Korean authorities in the so-called "five-year plan" which is allegedly to build a welfare society.

The Government of the Republic, proceeding from the national obligation to relieve the South Korean compatriots, deems it necessary to take such bold measures, though it means a certain economic burden for the people in the North

We also offer to take in to North Korea the jobless people of South Korea shivering in hunger and cold and ensure them jobs and stabilised living.

We are convinced that the entire South Korean people will give their wholehearted support to these measures of the D.P.R.K. Government and fight for their realisation.

The U.S. imperialists should be made to withdraw from South Korea in order to tide over the present difficulties in South Korea and achieve the unification and independence of the country.

U.S. imperialism is the prime mover in the criminal "ROK-Japan talks." U.S. imperialism was the accomplice in the Japanese imperialists' aggression of Korea in the past. And it is also U.S. imperialism which is goading the Japanese militarists again into invading Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the chieftain that is bringing misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean people today, the mastermind that is keeping our nation split and hampering the unification of the country.

It follows from this that the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists must be exposed and smashed and the U.S. imperialist aggressors must be driven out of South Korea with a view to frustrating the plots of the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks",

realising the North-South collaboration and achieving the peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people sixty years ago when Japanese imperialism invaded our country.

The aggressive design of the Japanese militarists to creep into South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism will never come true.

The future destiny of the Korean people rests assured with the united Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once and the Japanese authorities must immediately stop the criminal "ROK-Japan talks".

Whatever "agreement" may be signed between the Japanese ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Korean people will never recognize it and will declare it null and void.

The Korean people will never allow any one to infringe upon their sacred rights and interests and will defend the national dignity and exercise their due rights.

Those who are hatching plots against the Korean people would do well to remember the lessons of history.

The scheme of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea again in collusion with the South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and join in the formation of the aggressive "Northeast Asian military alliance," runs diametrically counter also to the interests and aspiration of the Japanese people.

This spells a direct menace to the peace

of Japan and to the independence and security of the Japanese people.

We extend full support to and express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for smashing the "ROK-Japan talks" and frustrating the plot for rigging up the "Northeast Asian military alliance".

The struggle of the Korean people against the heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to invade Korea and Asia by putting up the revived Japanese militarist forces as a "shock-brigade", is closely linked with the all-round struggle of the Asian people for accomplishing national liberation, defending national independence and safeguarding peace and security in Asia.

We express firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their arduous, heroic struggle for national liberation and independence against imperialism and colonialism and will always march ahead hand in hand with them in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation.

We are firmly convinced that all the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive people all over the world will increasingly support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country against U.S. imperialism.

The internal and external situations of our country are developing as a whole in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the cause of the independent peaceful unification of the country.

No enemy can dampen the aspiration of the people to lead a free, happy life in a single, unified big family.

ON THE RESULTS OF THE FULFILMENT OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR 1963 AND ON THE STATE BUDGET FOR 1964 OF THE D.P.R.K.

REPORT BY HAN SANG DOO, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY,
AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD SUPREME PEOPLE'S
ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K. (Abridged)

Entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I will dwell upon the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1963 and on the state budget for 1964.

On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1963

Thanks to the creative labour struggle of the working people, the 1963 state budget was successfully carried out and enormous funds needed for the economic construction of the country and the improvement of people's living were satisfactorily ensured.

In 1963 the state budgetary revenue was 3,144,820,000 won, 5 per cent higher than the plan, and expenditure was 3,028,210,000 won, 1.4 per cent above the plan.

Last year disbursement in the state budget for the national economy grew by 13.2 per cent as against the preceding year and accounted for 74 per cent of the total budgetary spendings.

As a result a signal change was observed last year in industry and agriculture

and in all other branches of the national economy.

Industry of our country grew at an annual average rate of 34.8 per cent in the ten years from 1954 to 1963. Last year, too, our industry turned out in only 28 days as much products as were put out in the one year under the Japanese imperialist rule.

State budgetary revenue from the socialist economy augmented at an annual average rate of 25.2 per cent in the ten years from 1954 to 1963 and its proportion in the total state budgetary revenue went up from 52.9 to 98 per cent in the same period.

In 1963, too, the state budget of our country secured 116,610,000 won of reserve funds, after ensuring enormous additional spendings running to hundreds of millions of won.

A huge amount of funds was disbursed from the state budget last year for promoting social welfare of the people and improving their material and cultural living on the basis of the speedy development of the national economy and solid financial foundation.

In 1963, the average wages of the factory and office workers increased continuously

and their real income, too, showed a considerable rise.

Particularly, thanks to a series of popular measures taken by our Party for the betterment of the peasants' livelihood, the co-operative farmers of the country directly received last year an enormous benefit amounting to 249,520,000 won from the state.

The Party and Government disbursed last year 6 per cent more funds for socio-cultural undertakings than in 1962.

On the State Budget for 1964

The scale of both revenue and expenditure of the 1964 state budget is set at 3,434,820,000 won respectively.

Though the source of income has shrunk in no small measure this year with the exemption from the tax-in-kind and the adoption of a series of other steps, the state budgetary revenue is expected to increase by 9.2 per cent as compared with last year.

This year, turnover tax which holds first place in the state budgetary revenue will rise to 142.2 per cent as against last year and profits from state enterprises to 113.2 per cent.

The proportion of income from the socialist economy in the state budgetary revenue is 98.1 per cent and that of the tax income from the population is only 1.9 per cent.

Such composition of the state budgetary revenue this year shows that the state budget of our country is firmly based on the steadily developing socialist economy and the growing requirements for funds are met entirely by the inner resources of the national economy.

This year's state budgetary expenditure is to mark a 13.4 per cent rise over last year.

Expenses for the national economy and socio-cultural undertakings will grow by 10.3 per cent over last year.

Capital construction investments will increase 1.3 times.

The upkeep of state power and management organs and the national defence expenditure for this year comprise no more than 4.3 per cent of the total state budgetary outlay.

This year's state budget envisages 100 million won of reserve funds.

The local budget for 1964 stands at 1,502,420,000 won, a growth of 14.3 per cent over last year.

Today we are able to direct such huge benefits for the radical improvement of the people's living, especially for the betterment of peasants' living, while continuously increasing disbursement for the national economy for effecting a new, great upsurge in socialist construction, because we have laid the firm foundation of an independent national economy by carrying through the correct economic policy of our Party and have built up a sound financial basis by steadily augmenting the inner accumulation of the socialist economy.

The state budgetary expenditure for this year correctly reflects the Party's line of bringing about a great turn in the reinforcement of the economic forces of the country and in the betterment of the people's living.

In order to further solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism, this year 1.3 times as much funds as last year will be allocated to capital construction.

It is envisaged that this year capital construction investments in the mining industry will be 1.6 times greater than last year.

With these funds, more new coal mines will be developed this year in the Dongpo, Bookchangpyung, Jenam and Hamjoo districts, shaft sinking already under way will be pushed ahead, sinking of new shafts be commenced in the Aoji, Kokunwon, Kyungwon, Keukdong, Nongpo and Anjoo collieries, galleries with a total extension of 87,300 meters be reinforced and the production capacity of the existing collieries be enhanced speedily, all of which will boost the coal output by a wide margin.

The construction of the No. 2 ore chute and the reconstruction and expansion of the ore-dressing centre in the Moosan Mine will be carried on, the development of the Huchun and Ryongyang mines be undertaken in a big way, the construction of new pits be undertaken in the Kapsan, Kumduk, Holdong and Sungheung mines and other existing mines, and ore-dressing facilities be newly built or expanded in the Booyoon, Mannyun and Kyungsoo mines. This will consolidate the material and technical foundations of the mines all the firmer.

For the rapid development of the electric, metal, chemical and machine-building industries, 27.3 per cent more funds than last year will be disbursed.

This year will see the acceleration of the construction of large-scale power plants such as the Sudoosoo and Woonbong Power Stations and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, which are of weighty significance, in the development of our electric industry, as well as the commissioning of the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and no small number of new medium and small capacity power stations.

In the metal industry, the second-stage project of the seamless steel pipe shop of the Kangsun Steel Works and the construction of the thin plate shop of the Hwanghai Iron Works and the sheet material production system of the rolling shop in the Nampo Smelter will be actively pushed ahead and thin steel plate, tin plate and diverse specifications of steels and steel wire will be put out so as to satisfactorily ensure materials needed in the production of consumer goods.

For the swift progress of chemical industry, efforts will be centered on the erection of a factory producing ammonia through the gasification of coal, the production capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer be augmented, a sulfuric and phosphorous ammonium of lime and ammonium bicarbonate shop and a urea fertilizer factory be newly built and the material and technical foundations of the existing chemical factories be fortified still more.

In this way, the chemical industry will put out this year 950,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and large quantities of highly effective pesticides and herbicides and speedily expand the production of raw materials for light industry such as chemical fibre, synthetic resin and various chemical materials.

Much funds will be allocated also for strengthening and developing the machine-building industry. With these funds the expansion projects of the Dukchun Automobile Plant, Kiyang Tractor Factory and the Heuichun Machine-tool Plant will be energetically stepped up, the existing machine-building factories be rearranged and replenished and production processes be actively

mechanised and automated. This year, our machine-building industry will turn out more than 3,200 machine tools, over 4,200 tractors, over 4,000 lorries, excavators, electric locomotives and 1.2 times as many farm machines and implements as last year.

The electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo and Pyongyang-Sinsungchun railway lines with a total length of over 330 km. will be completed and the Heungnam, Nampo and Chungjin ports be reconstructed and enlarged with modern equipment.

For the extensive production of mass consumption goods the state budget provides a large amount of funds for light industry.

For the rapid development of fishing industry, 10.9 per cent more funds than last year will be earmarked in the state budget for this year.

This year's state budget envisages the disbursement of 1.5 times as much funds for capital construction as in 1963 to reinforce the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and speedily boost agricultural production.

In accordance with the tasks outlined in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," all the productive construction and the construction of modern houses and cultural welfare establishments which have hitherto been done by the co-operative farms with their own funds will be undertaken at state expense and various kinds of farm machines will be supplied to the co-operative farms free of charge. Thus, the peasants will receive this year 239,720,000 won of benefit from the state.

The total amount of state investments in the rural economy including those in large-scale capital construction in the countryside and all capital construction hitherto undertaken by the co-operative farms with their own funds is 2.9 times that of last year.

In accordance with the Party policy on completely exempting all the co-operative farms from the tax-in-kind by 1966, over 800 co-operative farms will be exempted from the tax-in-kind this year, to begin with. This alone will bring the peasants a benefit of 37 million won.

Thanks to the above-said measures taken by our Party for the development of rural economy and the betterment of peasants' livelihood, the co-operative farmers of our

country will be provided this year by the state with a stupendous benefits amounting to 503,240,000 won, two times that of last year, not counting expenses for large-scale capital construction in the countryside.

The state budget for 1964 has allocated large funds for the enhancement of the living standards of factory and office workers.

This year the state will provide gratis the workers and office employees with 179 million won worth of supplies for labour protection. The real income of the workers and office workers will grow by 8 per cent compared with last year.

This year's state budget envisages 15.7 per cent greater outlay for socio-cultural undertakings than that of 1963.

This year a great amount of funds will be disbursed for the development of educational work.

Furthermore, the Party and Government will remit again this year 806,400,000 yen of educational funds in Japanese currency to subsidize the education of sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan.

This year expense for scientific work envisages a 40-per cent increase above last year in the state budget. In 1964, scientific and research organs including the Academy of Social Sciences and the Kyungrak Academy will be newly set up and the research staff will be reinforced with more than 4,600 workers.

In the current year's state budget expense for public health service is marked off 12 per cent higher than last year's.

The entire working people will enjoy paid leave this year, too, without exception and nearly 500,000 factory and office workers, peasants and students will rest or recuperate at state expense in scenic spots, sanatoria and rest homes.

All this indicates that the state budget for 1964 is a solid one fully financing a new upsurge in socialist construction, while correctly reflecting the Party policies on rapidly improving the people's living and, particularly, on raising the farmers' living standard to a higher stage.

Under the correct leadership of our Party the independent economic foundation and financial foundation have been consolidated as never before and the material and cultural living of the people is steadily improving in the northern half of the country. But

the southern half of our country under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism presents quite a different picture.

Today, in the southern half of our country the national economy has gone totally bankrupt and the economic and financial crisis has reached the climax, and privation and starvation are sweeping the whole area owing to the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the puppet regime.

This finds concentric expression in the 1964 "budget" worked out by the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique.

The reactionary and anti-popular nature of the South Korean "budget" is graphically reflected, first of all, in the fact that this year's budgetary expenditure of the puppet regime is compiled with colossal military-police expenditure and expense for the upkeep and reinforcement of suppressive machinery as its main content.

Openly clamouring for strengthening "battle trim", the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique allocated an astounding sum of over 22,760 million won for direct military spendings in South Korean currency. This is a 951-fold increase over 1949. When appropriations for the fascist, terror rule and military potentials are added to this, the expense for the military-police terror rule of the South Korean puppet clique accounts for over 89 per cent of the budgetary expenditure.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime are ruthlessly intensifying tax extortion from the popular masses to cover the stupendous military-police expense.

Although this year's total budgetary revenue of the puppet regime is set at 4,580 million won below last year's in South Korean currency, "taxes", "profits from monopoly transaction" and other income from the plunder of the popular masses are estimated at over 39,740 million won, or 10 per cent above last year's.

To cover the increasing budgetary deficits, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime are issuing banknotes at random.

The volume of currency swelled 1.8 times in the three years alone from the military coup to the end of 1963.

Commodity prices are on a steady rise. In the past year alone, prices jumped 43 per

(Continued on page 40.)

DECREE OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ON CONSOLIDATING THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMS AND IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEASANTS

The Eighth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the "Theses of the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country".

The Theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidate the basic principles in and ways and means for the solution of the agrarian question following the victory of the socialist revolution.

The Theses are a programme document of immense significance in the country's socialist construction.

In our country, thanks to the correct policy and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the peasant and agrarian questions are being successfully solved—very important and complicated questions in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the countryside the historic land reform was carried out and in a short span of time following the war the socialist transformation of the rural economy was completed.

The socialist system of co-operative economy has been firmly established in our countryside and the productive forces have been completely freed from all the fetters of the outdated relations of production which had been based on private ownership.

This is one of the great victories our people have won under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Party has exerted tremendous efforts

for the further consolidation of the victorious socialist system of co-operative economy and the development of agricultural productive forces.

Through the great nature-remaking for the irrigation of agriculture, the whole country has been covered with a ramified irrigation network and a rich, stable harvest is ensured against floods and droughts.

Mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization of agriculture are making vigorous headway, too.

The number of farm machine stations was more than doubled in 1963 as against 1958. An average of 0.9 tractor (in terms of 15 h.p.) for every 100 jungbo of cultivated land and tens of thousands of modern farm machines have relieved the peasants of arduous manual work. Electricity has found its way to 93.3 per cent of the farm villages and 71 per cent of the entire farm households.

In 1963 the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each jungbo of land was 300 kilogrammes and the supply of various agricultural chemicals and weed-killers also increased.

The material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated; a scientific farming system based on intensive farming method is being established; agricultural production has kept growing.

Along with the technical transformation

of agriculture, the Party has directed deep concern to enhancing the peasants' level of consciousness and raising their technical and cultural standards.

As a result of the enforcement of the compulsory secondary education, it has become possible for the younger generation both in the rural areas and in the urban areas to get a seven-year general education.

Preparations are being made successfully for the enforcement of a compulsory technical education. A great number of young and middle-aged people in the countryside are enrolled in various spare-time courses.

Tens of thousands of technical cadres have been sent to the countryside to undertake the agricultural technical reconstruction and raise the technical and cultural standards of the peasants.

Today the number of engineers, assistant-engineers and specialists working at co-operative farms shows a growth of nearly six times over 1959.

A notable change has taken place also in the cultural life of the peasants.

Numerous modern dwelling houses, cultural and service establishments have been built in the rural areas. Now every rural *ri* has its own clinic.

Various publications find their way into the countryside in large quantities, and broad masses of the peasants are taking part in the mass cultural activities.

Our countryside, once in a stagnant and backward state, is being turned into a new, cultured countryside, vigorous, clean and good to live in.

Thanks to the active communist education with class education as its basis and education in the revolutionary tradition, the peasants' political awareness has risen remarkably and great changes have taken place in their ideology and consciousness.

Today our peasants are infinitely faithful to the Party and to the state, defending the socialist gains, loving labour and are showing a high degree of enthusiasm and creativeness in building the socialist countryside, helping and pulling each other along.

The Chullima work-team movement is expanding and developing in the countryside.

Relying on socialist industry, the Party

and the state has intensified material and technical support to the countryside. Huge investments have been made in the technical reconstruction of agriculture and in constructing houses and cultural and service establishment in the rural areas; state purchasing prices for industrial crops and livestock products raised; co-operative farms have been exempted from the redemption of credits and the payment of agricultural tax-in-kind reduced or cancelled on several occasions; charges for irrigation and for the work done by farm machines marked down.

A large number of youths and middle-aged have been sent from urban areas to the countryside, and social labour assistance strengthened.

The colossal assistance from the state to the countryside has fired the labour enthusiasm of the peasants, accelerated the upsurge of agricultural production, consolidated the co-operative farms economically and improved the life of the peasants.

County is the base for linking the town and the countryside in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

By reorganizing the county and improving and strengthening the county work in conformity with the developing realities closer ties have been established between town and country and the role of county in the development of rural economy raised.

Through the implementation of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method the work system of the higher level responsibly helping the lower level in providing state guidance to the countryside and the style of trusting and relying on the masses have been firmly established.

The county co-operative farm management committees have been set up, organs specializing in agricultural guidance of the co-operative farms by the industrial method in conformity with the new situations where agricultural technique is advancing and the equipment of the co-operative farms is being strengthened.

The new system of agricultural guidance is manifesting its great vitality.

With the technical force and the state enterprises in the service of agriculture under their overall control, the new agricultural guidance organs are playing a signal role

in giving the state guidance to the co-operative farms.

Technical guidance of and material assistance to agricultural production have been intensified, the organic links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership realized, the worker-peasant alliance strengthened, and the leading role of the working class enhanced.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party and the Government and the creative labour struggle of the peasants agricultural production increased year by year.

In spite of adverse weather conditions, 1963 witnessed a bumper harvest, and the qualitative structure of grain production has improved with the greater output of rice.

Industrial-crop yields have been raised markedly, a solid foundation has been laid for the development of stock-breeding, fruit production is expected to grow rapidly in the near future.

Today the country is provided with firm food and raw material bases guaranteeing self-sufficiency in food and industrial raw materials. The peasants have reached in general the level of middle or well-to-do middle peasants in their living.

The centuries-old aspirations of the peasants for an abundant and cultured life are being translated into reality in our era.

The consolidation of socialist co-operative economy, the development of agricultural productive forces, the improvement of the living of the peasants, the enhanced revolutionary zeal of the peasants—all this is a brilliant victory of the Party policy for the correct solution of the peasant question and the agrarian question, and a great fruition of the boundless superiority of the socialist system established in our countryside.

Today we are confronted with the task of developing agriculture onto a higher level and building our socialist countryside more splendidly.

Though the economic foundation of the co-operative farms has been consolidated further, the living of the peasants improved and the gap between town and country narrowed down, there still exist marked differences.

Owing to age-old backwardness carried over from the days of Japanese imperialist rule the countryside still lags behind the

town and the living standards of the peasants are lower than those of the factory and office workers.

We must exert every effort to eliminate the differences between the town and the countryside.

In tackling the agrarian question we must strictly base ourselves on the Marxist-Leninist principles and continuously develop the socialist rural economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

By continuously and vigorously carrying forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside we must turn it into a rich, cultured, socialist countryside equipped with modern technique.

The working class must lead the peasantry, industry must aid agriculture, and the cities must support the countryside.

The county should be built solidly and its role be enhanced in all domains of socialist construction in the countryside.

The level of guidance of the county co-operative farm management committee by the industrial method should be raised, the role of the state organs in the service of rural economy be enhanced so that the state can render material and technical assistance to the co-operative farms in a more effective way and the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership further strengthened.

Systematic measures should be taken continuously for increasing the state investments in agriculture and improving the material and cultural standards of the peasants.

A service unit consisting of stores and public amenities should be organized in every rural village to supply more daily necessities to the countryside and ensure the peasants a more comfortable and cultured life.

Our developing agriculture has a bright prospect. We have all possibilities and ample conditions for solving the country's peasant question and agrarian question.

We have the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power, we have the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people who are eager to advance faster, and we have a powerful industry and state accumulations for providing continued powerful support to agriculture.

Noting with satisfaction the tremendous achievements made in the domain of the rural economy under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and with a view to further fortifying the material and technical foundations of the co-operative farms and radically improving the livelihood of the peasants, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1. Agricultural tax-in-kind which the co-operative farms pay to the state shall be completely abolished in the course of three years from 1964 to 1966.

2. The state shall finance all productive construction such as irrigation setups, thrashing grounds, animal sheds, warehouses, rural power stations and the laying of electric lines, and the construction of cultural and service establishments, which were formerly undertaken by the co-operative farms with their own funds.

The state shall supply the co-operative farms gratis with thrashing machines, fodder crushers, electric motors, water

pumping machines, sprayers, straw-bag weaving machines and all other farm machines, and their repair, too, shall be undertaken at state expense.

3. Modern farm houses shall be built at state expense under yearly plans. The construction cost of the rural houses already built shall be borne by the state.

4. The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is entrusted with the task of taking measures for the implementation of the present Decree on Consolidating the Economic Foundation of the Co-operative Farms and Improving the Livelihood of the Peasants.

It is confident that the entire people, rallying rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, will build up our socialist countryside faster and better by thoroughly carrying out the programme tasks advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

APPEAL OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K.

To the South Korean People, Personages of Political Parties and Public
Organisations and the Members of the South Korean National Assembly

South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters!

Personages of political parties and public organisations!

Messrs. members of the South Korean National Assembly!

A new, grave danger resembling that on the eve of the "Annexation of Korea to Japan" is now hovering over South Korea.

The treacherous and humiliating "ROK-Japan talks" manipulated by U.S. imperialism have already entered their last round. The aggressive schemes of the Japanese militarists against South Korea and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique have reached the climax.

The revived Japanese militarists are making haste to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to an early conclusion and launching an all-out aggression on South Korea, zealously following the U.S. imperialists in the latter's intrigue to form the "aggressive Northeast Asia alliance" and maintain their colonial rule in South Korea by bringing together the ruling elements of Japan and South Korea.

Under the cloak of "economic co-operation" and "joint defence," they are trying frantically to infiltrate into South Korea economically and culturally and resorting to every conceivable means to establish their political and military domination there.

South Korea is already overflowing with Japanese commodities and "Japanese culture." The Japanese militarists are surging into South Korea, dreaming of restoring their old position as the colonial ruler.

This means that the Japanese militarists who had long been making scrupulous preparations in political, economic, military and cultural spheres, with the wild design to invade our country again, have at last set about the full-scale fulfilment of their criminal plan of reinvansion.

Such being the situation, is it not clear that South Korea will be placed under the complete domination and yoke of the Japanese militarists if the "ROK-Japan talks" are brought to completion?

The Pak Jung Hi clique are volunteering to be the guide ushering the Japanese militarists into South Korea and committing open treachery, styling themselves Li Wan Yong the Second.

Fawning upon and submitting to the Japanese militarists in one thousand and one ways, they are leaving without hesitation questions concerning the national interests of the Korean people to the discretion of the Japanese militarists.

They are selling for a few hundred million dollars the right of the Korean people to reparation by Japan, a price for all the plundered valuable things of our nation which was exploited under the colonial oppression of Japanese imperialism for nearly

half a century and for the blood shed by our compatriots, brothers and sisters.

More, they are selling off the fishery right of the South Korean fishermen, the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and even Dokdo Island, a sacred territory of our motherland.

Is this thrice-cursed treachery really intended to cope with the economic chaos of South Korea and save the people from destitution as they claim in their hypocritical slogans?

No! It is a traitorous act committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and old servitors of Japanese imperialism, with the sinister aim of maintaining their power at the expense of the country.

The "ROK-Japan talks" are nothing but a rehash of the "1905 Treaty" and a cursed treacherous trick for placing South Korea in the clutches of the Japanese militarists.

The Japanese militarists, who once occupied Korea with the positive support of the U.S. imperialists and in collusion with them, are again resorting to a wily ruse today to dominate South Korea under the active manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and in conspiracy with them.

South Korea is now facing the imminent danger of being reduced to a common colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

How can anyone who loves his country and takes to heart the destiny of the nation look on with folded arms at this intolerable state of affairs?

It is only too natural that today the entire people of North and South Korea are rising up in a patriotic struggle to frustrate the "ROK-Japan talks," exposing and denouncing with surging national indignation the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the treachery of their lackeys.

In the teeth of harsh suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen the patriotic youths, students and popular masses are valiantly holding massive demonstrations throughout South Korea opposing the treacherous, humiliating "ROK-Japan talks."

We fully support this patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for smashing the "ROK-Japan talks" and extend maximum encouragement to the fellow country-

men, brothers and sisters who have risen up in the struggle.

Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters of South Korea!

Personages of political parties and public organisations!

Messrs. members of the National Assembly of South Korea!

At this critical juncture when the tragedy of national ruin is hanging heavily over half of the country, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly appeals with a burning sentiment of patriotism to you people of all walks of life of South Korea, public and political figures and members of the National Assembly of South Korea to unite in a body and launch a nationwide national-salvation struggle to smash the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" and overcome the national calamity.

The present situation allows of no wait-and-see attitude or hesitation.

To surmount the present grave situation, the forces of the entire nation must be united without delay.

The differences of political views and systems cannot be an obstacle to the realisation of national unity.

How can anyone who holds dear the destiny of the country argue only about the differences of political views and systems?

If one does not want to leave a cause for lasting regret, he must take, above all, decisive measures for national salvation to unite the whole nation and save the country.

If you do not want to place the southern half of our country which has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. aggressors in the hands of the Japanese militarists and thus become dual colonial slaves under their domination, come out without wavering to tide over the crisis with the joint efforts of the North and the South!

Let us firmly unite the patriotic forces of the whole nation irrespective of political views and ideologies, religious beliefs and property status, past careers and occupations, age and sex!

All who love the country, let us unite in a body, removing enmity and distrust, and form a nationwide anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national-salvation united front against the traitors who are ushering in the

aggressors and against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists!

To achieve the unity of the whole nation democratization must be effected in South Korea.

The fascist terrorist rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique must be abolished and the freedom of activities of all political parties and public organisations must be won in South Korea. Freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration must be ensured and all political prisoners be released at once.

To form a nation-wide anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national-salvation united front and take measures for national salvation, we propose to promote national unity through the early convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organisations of North and South Korea or through mutual contact and exchange of views between representatives of all circles of North and South Korea.

If our nation of thirty million unites as one and forms a single front of joint struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors and the traitorous clique, we shall surely be able to dispel the dark clouds hovering over South Korea and find ways and means of overcoming the national disasters.

The way to cope with the economic bankruptcy and resolve people's destitution in South Korea lies not in relying upon outside forces but in repelling invasion from outside, achieving independence and self-reliance, realizing North-South collaboration and uniting the forces of the nation.

The only way of freeing the South Korean people from the present catastrophe is to realise economic and cultural co-operation, mutual visits of people and exchange of correspondence, achieve mutual co-operation and intercourse between the North and the South, and accomplish the peaceful unification of the country by relying on our own strength.

This is the pressing demand and supreme task of our nation at the present juncture.

We once again propose to restore the severed national ties, realise economic co-operation between the North and the South and tide over the present crisis created in South Korea with the forces of the whole nation.

We will do everything in our power to enable South Korea to overcome the serious economic difficulty facing it today and regard this as a lofty national duty.

Proceeding from our present conditions, we offer to supply to South Korea annually, to begin with, two million suk of rice (300,000 tons), 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, and cement, timber and machinery by relying upon the firm foundation of our independent national economy laid in the northern half.

We can also take South Korean unemployed who are unable to get jobs there into the northern half of the country and ensure jobs suitable to their skill and a stabilized life for them.

We are prepared to give greater economic assistance to the South Korean people as our economic might grows further and our accumulation increases still more in the future.

When co-operation is realized between the North and the South, it will by no means be a difficult problem to overcome the present difficulty of South Korea.

Why should we with such rich resources of our own nation bend the knee and beg from the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and be subjected to the aggressors?

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now joining hands with the Japanese militarists under the pretext of eliminating poverty and disaster. But this will bring the fresh disaster of greater poverty, subordination and humiliation to the South Korean people.

How can the independence of the national economy be achieved, while being subordinated to outside forces, how can political independence be achieved without economic independence and how can poverty and disaster be removed without achieving independence and self-reliance?

Reliance upon outside forces is the road to national ruin and independence and self-reliance, the road to resuscitation.

The collaboration between the North and the South alone can open the highway for South Korea to free itself from the aggression and subjugation by the imperialists, build an independent national economy and achieve political independence.

We once again propose that the representatives of North and South Korea get

together and have heart-to-heart talks to discuss the nation-wide anti-American, anti-Japanese national-salvation measures, and take concrete steps for restoring national ties between the North and the South and realising economic co-operation.

We are fully ready to meet South Korean representatives at any place, in any form and at any time agreed upon by both sides.

If the South Korean National Assembly does not want to leave a stigma indelible through generations to come, it should accept with sincerity all these proposals and discuss national-salvation measures for frustrating the "ROK-Japan talks," realising the North-South collaboration and promoting the peaceful unification of the motherland by our own strength.

Whatever may be discussed and decided at the "ROK-Japan talks" being held under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism, the Korean people will never recognize it and declare it null and void.

Down with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique!

Snip off the claws of reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, sworn enemy of our nation!

The U.S. imperialists are the prime mover of the "ROK-Japan talks," the root

cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

Raise higher the banner of the anti-American, national-salvation struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea!

In order to get rid of the present sufferings once and for all, the South Korean people must drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, achieve national liberation and win the complete unification of the country.

The country's unification must be accomplished independently by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

Wage a stauncher struggle for the independent peaceful unification of the motherland, the supreme task of our nation!

Let us all firmly unite and vigorously fight under the banner of the nation-wide struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, smashing the "ROK-Japan talks," realizing national collaboration and tearing down the North-South barrier!

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the South Korean people of all walks of life and public and political figures will fully support our appeal and actively fight for its realisation.

**Supreme People's Assembly of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, March 27, 1961

STATEMENT OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

ON THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM AGAINST KOREA

Lately the Japanese imperialists are making haste to bring the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" to a conclusion, scheming more undisguisedly to achieve their design for the re-invasion of South Korea at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

According to press reports, the Japanese militarists are seeking to dispose of important outstanding questions between Korea and Japan left over by history, involving the interests of the entire Korean people, with the Pak Jung Hi clique through a "political package deal".

Having plunged the popular masses into the slough of hunger, poverty and death through unheard-of suppression and plunder, the Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S. imperialist puppets, are openly perpetrating the treacherous act of surrendering South Korea practically lock, stock and barrel to the Japanese imperialists, while begging a few pennies from them.

Facts show that today the aggressive acts of Japanese militarism against South Korea have become more unbridled than ever before and that South Korea is on the verge of being turned into a double colony to U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism.

Today, nearly twenty years after the liberation of Korea from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the attempt of the resuscitated Japanese imperialism to re-invade South Korea, far from atoning for the vicious crimes it committed against the Korean people in the past, is evoking the national indignation of the entire Korean people.

Japanese imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, which, occupy-

ing Korea for nearly half a century, plundered her natural resources, mercilessly exploited, suppressed and massacred the Korean people and imposed wretched slavery upon the Korean nation.

Inestimable are the misfortunes, sufferings and all the material and human losses brought to the Korean people by Japanese imperialism in the past.

At present the Japanese government is not only trying to evade its responsibility for the past crimes through the shady deal with the puppet gang of South Korea who cannot represent the Korean people, but is more openly taking aggressive actions against South Korea.

The Korean people can by no means remain aloof from the nefarious, aggressive machinations of Japanese militarism against half of their country.

In connection with the fact that the Japanese government, under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, is trying to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to a conclusion and perpetrate aggressive acts against South Korea on a full scale, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues this statement, deeming it necessary to bring to light, if briefly, the criminal acts committed by Japanese imperialism during its colonial rule over Korea.

1

Joining in the scramble for colonies among the capitalist powers in the latter part of the 19th century, later than the Western capitalist powers, Japan made neighbouring Korea its first target of aggression and proclaimed it its basic state

policy to conquer her by force of arms, revealing the aggressive nature of its military-feudal imperialism from the outset.

Japan embarked upon the aggression of Korea in real earnest in 1875. That year, in order to invent an excuse for the invasion of Korea, Japanese imperialism dispatched its warship "Unyo-maru" to the southwestern coastal waters of Korea to perpetrate provocations. This was followed by a series of acts of armed aggression.

In 1876, by forcing the Korean government to sign the "Kangwha Island Treaty" through threat of arms and blackmail, the Japanese government made the former open Korean ports, seized consular jurisdiction and encroached upon the customs right for the free flow of Japanese merchandise, thereby violating the sovereignty and national interests of Korea.

Following the conclusion of the "Kangwha Island Treaty" Japanese imperialism converted Korea into its semi-colony, into its source of raw materials and market, and stepped up its aggression upon Korea.

When the peasants' war broke out against the foreign aggressive forces and the corrupt feudal rule, the Japanese aggressors dispatched a big contingent of army and navy in 1894 under the pretext of "protection of Japanese residents" to barbarously suppress the peasants' war and interfered more openly in the internal affairs of Korea.

With the aim of setting up a pro-Japanese regime in Korea, the Japanese aggressors took the brigandish action of occupying the Korean palace with a large armed force and overthrowing the Korean government in June 1894, and in October 1895 they again raided the Korean palace, mobilizing troops and terrorist groups, and committed even such outrage as murdering the queen and her entourage.

After the Sino-Japanese War, Japanese imperialism intensified aggression upon Korea in every way and feverishly made preparations for a new aggressive war in order to place Korea under its occupation.

Igniting the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, Japanese imperialism began to occupy Korea by armed force and convert Korea into its colony with the active support and aid of the U.S. and British imperialists.

In 1905 the Japanese imperialists besieged the Korean palace doubly and trebly by

their armed force, got the Korean government to call a cabinet meeting and concluded the so-called "1905 Protectorate Treaty" in a peremptory manner by affixing to it the seal of the Korean foreign ministry they had usurped.

On the strength of this "treaty," Japan deprived Korea of her diplomatic rights and stationed a "resident-general" to control the domestic affairs of Korea, thereby reducing Korea to their colony to all intents and purposes.

Such aggression and colonization of Korea by Japanese imperialism proceeded under the active support and aegis of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists not only aided Japanese imperialism with loans and arms but also conspired with Japan in turning Korea into its "protectorate" and gave it their approval in advance.

In a secret talk with the then Japanese Premier Katsura, the then U.S. Secretary of Army Taft gave U.S. consent to Japan's taking "certain decisive measures" against Korea on the condition that Japan would not lay its hand on the Philippines, a U.S. colony.

The news of the signing of the "treaty" touched off the anti-Japanese national-salvation struggle of the Korean people.

Taken aback by this, the Japanese imperialists brought in huge armed forces and perpetrated a large-scale massacre of the Korean people.

In August 1907 Japanese imperialism disbanded the Korean army by force and took over judicial police power and even local administration.

Having thus prepared the ground, the Japanese imperialists pushed forward their plan for the "annexation of Korea to Japan" to obliterate even the nominal independence of Korea and colonize it.

Finally on August 22, 1910 Japanese imperialism forced upon Korea the "Treaty on Korea's Annexation to Japan" at the point of the bayonet.

In fear of resistance of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists suspended all the vernacular papers, dissolved patriotic organisations, arrested and imprisoned thousands, scores of thousands of patriots, and spread tighter surveillance networks in towns and countryside. Only then did they

make the "treaty" public on the 29th of that month.

In this way Japanese imperialism completely obliterated the independence and sovereignty of Korea and annexed Korea as its colony.

Having completely occupied Korea, Japanese imperialism barbarously suppressed and slaughtered Korean people and carried out unbridled exploitation and plunder for 36 years.

Our beautiful land was drenched with the blood of our resentful people and was devastated.

The period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial domination of Korea is the darkest, most tragic period in the history of the Korean people.

2

Japanese imperialism, after annexing Korea as its colony in August 1910, re-organized the resident-general rule into governor-general rule, reinforced the gendarme-police system and enforced an unheard-of oppressive policy.

It exerted utmost efforts, first of all, to suppress and massacre the Korean people who rose up against the colonization.

The Japanese imperialists stationed two divisions of the ground force and two naval detachments, posted garrisons in all county seats and other major localities, vested the gendarme and police with "the power of summary conviction" up to shooting and of "forcible execution," prescribed in 87 articles to suppress and slaughter the Korean people wantonly.

They not only kept in force such evil laws enforced at the time of the resident-general rule as the "Security Law" and "Newspaper Law" but also framed up the "Ordinance on Fingerprints" and "Penal Code" and set up 24 prisons in the country under the "Prison Law", thereby establishing the oppressive machinery for colonial rule. They even had ordinary civil servants and teachers wear uniforms and carry swords to show off the colonial authority.

By use of such monstrous oppressive machinery the Japanese imperialist occupiers deprived the Korean people of all political rights and freedom.

The Korean people were completely deprived of the freedom of association,

assembly, speech and the press and forced to serve unconditionally under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Terauchi, first Japanese governor-general, openly declared that "the Koreans must either abide by the Japanese law or die."

This outrageous statement was put into practice. The anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle and other patriotic movements of the Korean people extensively waged around the "annexation" were mercilessly put down by Japanese imperialism. Even according to the figures released by the Japanese imperialists, 17,779 Koreans were slaughtered between 1906 and 1911. ("Records of Punitive Operations Against Rioters" compiled by the headquarters of the Japanese army in Korea, 1913)

The Japanese imperialists' savage suppression of Korean people further aggravated in the following years. The number of arrests made by the gendarmes and police of Japanese imperialism sharply increased from about 52,000 in 1912 to some 142,000 in 1918.

Owing to such outrages of the Japanese imperialists, many villages were deserted or reduced to ashes everywhere in Korea in the early days of their occupation.

The Japanese imperialist occupiers bestially suppressed the labour movement of workers for their vital interests and put down by force the struggle of peasants against the plunder of land and onerous taxes. But the Japanese imperialists could not hold in check the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people.

The colonial oppressive measures taken under the gendarme-police military rule by Japanese imperialism after its occupation such as the total obliteration of freedom and rights, mass slaughter, plunder of properties and national humiliation roused the indignation of the Korean people.

The March 1st anti-Japanese uprising in 1919 was a nation-wide resistance of the Korean people against the suppressive and predatory policy of the Japanese imperialists and was a just struggle for the freedom and independence of Korea.

Frightened by the nation-wide anti-Japanese independence movement which swept the whole of Korea, the Japanese imperialists not only mobilised all their suppressive machines and organs in Korea but

brought in their army from Japan and suppressed and murdered Koreans right and left.

The Japanese imperialists closed down all the press organs in Korea and perpetrated savage atrocities of every description — decapitating patriots with “Japanese swords” and choppers everywhere and exhibiting their heads on the streets, nailing people by their limbs to crosses set up on the streets and cruelly killing them, arresting women, stripping them naked and dragging them around and tearing their bodies to pieces.

For example, on April 15, 1919, Arita, a lieutenant of the Japanese army, with his subordinates, raided Jaiam-ri village of Hyangnam myun, Soowon county, Kyonggi province, at noon and drove all the villagers, men and women, young and old, into the church there, saying that he had some instructions to give. Then the Japanese soldiers surrounded the church, set fire to it and poured bullets through windows, thus shooting all of them to death. When a woman thrust her baby out of the window of the burning building, in the hope of rescuing it at least, a Japanese soldier bayoneted it through the head and threw it into the flame.

The blood-thirsty Japanese imperialist aggressive army brutally slaughtered guiltless Korean people, riding roughshod over the country.

In Soowon county alone, 996 patriotic people were butchered, 889 people seriously injured and 1,365 others arrested and imprisoned, and 317 houses were burned down. (Secret report No. 102, confidential 458, 1919, from Taro Utsunomiya, commander of the Japanese army in Korea, to Giichi Tanaka, War Minister of Japan)

In Maingsan county of South Pyongan province, inhabitants were detained in the military police substation and over 60 of them were shot to death.

On March 19, 1919, guns were fired at more than 3,500 peaceable demonstrators in Dukdai ri, Goonbook myun, Haman county, South Kyungsang province, killing 21 instantaneously and wounding 18 others. In Yundong, Jo Sung Geun's family, some 20 members in all, were exterminated because Jo participated in the independence movement.

On March 31, 43 guiltless people were killed and 99 others were seriously injured by Japanese swords in Jungjoo, North Pyongan province. (Secret report No. 102, confidential 458, 1919, from Taro Utsunomiya, commander of the Japanese army in Korea to Giichi Tanaka, War Minister of Japan)

By such bestial methods the Japanese imperialist aggressors murdered 7,509 people, injured 15,961 and arrested and imprisoned 46,948 in the three months from March 1 to May 31, 1919. (“History of the Bloody Independence Movement of Korea” by Bak Eun Sik, 1920)

Furthermore, in April 1919 the Japanese ogres plotted to exterminate the Korean nation by poisoning drinking water, fish, salt and sugar in all parts of Korea.

Though the nation-wide March 1st popular uprising of the Korean people was put down by sanguinary suppression, it dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers.

In August 1919 after the March 1st uprising, the Japanese imperialist occupiers switched over from the former “military rule” to the so-called “civil rule.”

The “civil rule,” however, was nothing but a veil covering up their heinous policy of national oppression and slaughter in Korea, a policy which had already been brought to full light, and the substitution of their harsh ruling method of the past with a more underhand and cunning ruling method.

Though the Japanese imperialists replaced the gendarme system with an ordinary police system, it was actually a more villainous secret-service police system and the police networks were further expanded and reinforced.

According to doctored figures released by the Japanese imperialists, whereas the number of gendarme-police organs and police strength stood at 1,813 and 14,517 before the change of the police system in 1919, the number of police organs and their strength grew to 2,855 and 20,648 respectively at the end of the same year after the change. Thenceforth, their number continued to increase year after year. (“Review of Korean Police” compiled by the police bureau of the Government-general of Korea, 1926)

The Japanese imperialists ensured freedom of speech, the press and association in name only. Actually, they perpetrated more vicious and organized suppression than at the time of the "military rule."

The Japanese imperialist occupiers enacted the so-called "Law on the Punishment of Political Offence" in 1919, the "Law for Maintenance of Public Peace" in 1925 and the "New Law for Maintenance of Public Peace" in 1929, and arrested, jailed and murdered Korean people at will.

According to the heavily curtailed figures made public by the Japanese imperialists, the number of arrests of Korean patriots totalled 875,522 and the number of men arrested ran into millions between 1924 and 1929. ("Review of Korean Police" compiled by the police bureau of the Government-general of Korea, 1928 and 1930)

Most of the arrested Koreans were either killed or disabled after undergoing the torture too horrible to hear about and to record, as foreign publications pointed out in those days.

Such savage torture of Koreans by the Japanese imperialist hangmen surpassed the barbarous methods of torture of the Middle Ages.

Especially, the Japanese aggressors savagely suppressed the movements of workers, peasants and students of Korea in the 1920's.

704 struggles of workers took place between 1920 and 1929, according to their announcement. They bestially suppressed all of these struggles and arrested, jailed or killed tens of thousands of workers by mobilising gendarmes, police and even the army.

When the general strike of the Wonsan workers broke out in 1929, the Japanese imperialists mobilized more than 300 armed policemen as well as reservists, fire brigades and youth corps for its bloody suppression.

Japanese imperialism put down with bayonets all the 3,091 peasants' struggles waged between 1920 and 1929 including the struggle waged against the "oriental development company" by the peasants in the Namoori plain, Jairyung county, Hwang-hai province.

In order to suppress the June 10 demonstrations in 1926, Japanese imperialism mo-

bilized police and gendarmes and shot or wounded over 160 peaceable demonstrators and arrested and imprisoned more than 200.

To crush the uprising of the Kwangjoo students in 1929, it mobilized the police and two army regiments and ruthlessly murdered over 50 bare-handed Korean students and threw hundreds of students behind bars. ("Korean Public Security Affairs," 1934, compiled by the police bureau of the Korean Government-general)

Entering the 1930's the Japanese imperialist aggressors further intensified the fascist suppression of the Korean people in an effort to turn Korea into their solid rear and supply centre for an aggressive war against the continent.

They tried more frantically in those days to quell the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean nation and deprive our people of all hope of liberation.

Japanese imperialism reinforced its army stationed in Korea and the police apparatus and expanded the secret-service police and spy networks.

Above all, it butchered most cold-bloodedly patriotic Korean people in the area along the northeastern border of Korea and in Manchuria in an attempt to check the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists.

The Japanese imperialists hurled the 19th division stationed in Ranam exclusively into the "mopping up" of the partisans and mobilized even the Japanese Kwantung army for this purpose after they set up "Manchukuo" in 1932.

Large forces of the Japanese imperialist troops surrounded villages everywhere they went, fired machine-guns at them and set fire to the houses locking innocent people up inside.

In 1932 they slaughtered more than 10,000 Korean people in Yenki county alone.

The Japanese militarists murdered Koreans at random under the slogan: "If we kill 100 Koreans, one of them might be Communist. Kill Koreans without hesitation!"

Having suffered heavy blows in the battles in the border area including the Bocheonbo battle in 1937, Japanese imperialism became still more frantic in their

attempt to weed out revolutionary organizations in Korea.

In the "Hyesan case," it rounded up and jailed over 3,000 people between 1937 and 1938, over 60 of them were tortured to death and many of the rest met similar fate later on.

Japanese imperialism also harshly suppressed the movements of workers, peasants and students which were extensively waged in Korea under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors basically put down the struggle of the workers of the Sechang Rubber Factory in Pyongyang, the Danchun peasants' uprising in 1930 and the anti-Japanese peasants' struggles waged later in North and South Hamgyung and Kangwon provinces.

Curtailed figures of Japanese imperialism showed that in the period between 1931 and 1935 Japanese imperialism arrested and imprisoned 1,759 people involved in left-wing trade union cases and 4,121 peasants involved in left-wing peasants' union cases and killed or maimed many of them by putting them to barbarous torture. ("Public Security Affairs in Latter-day Korea" published by the Government-general of Korea, 1936)

More, the Japanese imperialists arrested and imprisoned people of all walks of life in their frenzied scheme to wipe out the slightest anti-Japanese manifestation on the part of the Korean people.

They arrested and put into jail 38,793 people in 1930, on the charge of "political offense" or "thought offense." This was four times the number of the thought offenses in 1927.

They arrested and imprisoned 66,055 people in 1934 under the charge of "thought offense" and over 165,300 people of Korea in 1938 on various charges. ("Statistical Yearbook" issued by the Government-general of Korea, 1941)

The suppressive, military-fascist terrorist policy and the predatory policy of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people reached the climax at the time of their aggression of the continent and, particularly, during the Pacific War.

In 1940 the Japanese imperialists enacted such heinous fascist laws as the so-called "Ordinance on Precautionary Detention

of Thought Criminals", "State Security Law" and "Korean Temporary Security Law" and revised for the worse the "Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace", "Military Secrets Protection Law," etc., on the strength of which they arrested, imprisoned and killed anyone who went against their grain on the charge of "thought offense" or "political offense," thus completely turning the whole of Korea into a huge prison.

In order to plunder and mobilize all the manpower and material resources of Korea in their aggressive war, the Japanese imperialists proclaimed the "National Mobilisation Law" in 1938 and commandeered the youth and middle-aged and the wealth of Korea.

To use the Korean youth as cannon fodder in their aggressive war, the Japanese imperialists proclaimed the "Army Special Volunteer Law" in 1938, the "Students Conscription System" and the "Navy Special Volunteer System" in 1943 and the "Compulsory Conscription System" in 1944 and enforced even the "National Volunteer Corps" system in 1945.

Under such regulations, more than 364,000 Korean youths were drafted into the army, navy and air force and sent to the front, even according to figures issued by the Japanese authorities.

Incomplete data showed that after the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war, the Japanese imperialists pressed over six million Korean youths and middle-aged into slave labour or made them cannon fodder in the aggressive wars.

In the factories and enterprises, the Japanese imperialists abolished even the workday regulations and, under the pretext of special wartime discipline, they forced slave labour upon Korean people under the strict control of gendarmes, army and foremen.

There were many instances in which Korean workers mobilised in the construction of war industry factories were massacred for "security reasons" upon the completion of the projects.

The life in the countryside was even more miserable due to the shortage of work hands caused by the draft for labour and military service and for the "patriotic corps" and due to the forcible delivery of

grains, the increase of various taxes and impositions and so forth.

Even according to extremely doctored statistics of the Japanese imperialists, as many as 71,334 people died of hunger or cold from 1932 to 1942, which throws a revealing light on the miserable life of the Korean people at that time. ("Korean Year-book" published by the "Keijo Nippo," 1945)

Advocating the complete conversion of the Korean people into "subjects of the Japanese Empire," the Japanese imperialists also forced the Korean people at the point of the bayonet to "hoist the Japanese national flag," "bow toward the Japanese palace," "worship at Japanese shrines," "observe one moment's silence at noon," "recite the imperial subjects' oath," "use the Japanese language" and observe other fascist rules and in 1939 they went the length of obliterating the Korean names and forcing the Koreans to adopt Japanese names in an attempt to stamp out the Korean nation.

The above facts are only part of the political suppression and barbarous murders committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people during its colonial domination of Korea.

The political suppression and crimes perpetrated by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people in the past were blood-curdling barbarities without precedent in modern history.

3.

Throughout the period of its occupation of Korea, Japanese imperialism suppressed the Korean people with bayonets, freely plundered the bountiful resources of our country and brought all tribulations and misfortunes to the Korean people.

After occupying Korea, the Japanese imperialists made frantic efforts, falling back on the barbarous gendarme-police military rule, to establish a predatory economic system so as to rake in colonial super profit by monopolizing such key economic spheres as land, industry, transport and commerce and turn Korea into a source of raw material, market and an area for investment and into a supply centre for aggression on the continent.

To begin with, Japanese imperialism set about looting in a brigandish manner land

which was the basic means of production of the Korean people in those days.

In the eight odd years from 1910 to 1918, the Japanese imperialist aggressors wrested a vast tract of farm land of Korea by coercive means on the pretext of "examining and verifying land ownership" under the "Land Survey Law."

Through the so-called "land survey" carried out under the protection of the army, police and officials, Japanese imperialism in the name of "state-owned land" directly seized all the station land, palace estate, uncultivated land and saline land, which had been publicly owned, and even part of the land tilled by peasants.

The Japanese imperialists deprived the peasants of vast tracts of land through illegal and deceitful survey and by administrative means on the plea of "breach of procedure," "ambiguity of proof" and so forth and in the name of military reservation, railway land, road land, practice areas and so forth, the total acreage exceeding one million hectares. ("History of Colonization" by Karoku Hosokawa, 1941)

The land owned by the "Oriental Development Company," a Japanese real estate company in Korea, sharply expanded from 11,000 hectares in 1910 to some 100,000 hectares in 1920 and during the same period the land owned by other Japanese real estate companies increased from some 87,000 hectares to well over 200,000 hectares.

Besides land, the Japanese imperialists plundered forests in the mountains and plain areas in a brigandish manner. In the name of "state forests," they took possession of a big tract of forests throughout the country, which had been commonly used by the Korean people, also by carrying out "forest survey" under the "Korean Forest Law" proclaimed in 1911 and the "Forest Survey Law" issued in 1918.

Through the forest survey which ended in 1924, over 11,200,000 hectares of Korean forests out of the total of over 16,000,000 hectares were proclaimed as "Japanese state forests." ("History of Twenty-five-year Administration" published by the Government-general in Korea in 1935)

Having been deprived of land by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, Korean peasants were chased out of the land handed

down to them by their ancestors and were reduced to poor tenants shackled to the yoke of two-fold and three-fold colonial and semi-feudal exploitation.

Having reorganised the Korean countryside in the pattern of colonial, semi-feudal relations of exploitation, Japanese imperialism mapped out the "increased rice-production plan" in 1920 and intensified the exploitation and plunder of the Korean peasants.

As Japanese themselves openly admitted, this so-called "increased rice-production plan," "rural and fishing village development movement" and the like were "mainly for shipping out as much farm produce as possible to Japan." (No. 9 of "Industry and Labour Bulletin," 1929)

In the 1930's Japanese imperialism intensified plunder in ever more diversified ways, enforcing such policies as the "five-year plan for increased cotton production" and "cotton in the South and sheep in the North" in Korea to boost food production and secure raw material for war industry for its aggression upon the continent.

Japanese imperialism bled the Korean peasants to the maximum. Glaring proof of this is the sharp increase of the shipment of rice out of Korea. For example, the annual average of rice shipment to Japan increased from 1,309,000 suk (196,350 tons) in 1912-1916 to 8,735,000 suk (1,310,250 tons, or seven times, in 1932-1936: ("Agricultural Statistics" issued by the Korean Government-general in 1939)

Even according to underestimated figures of Japanese imperialism, the amount of rice shipped to Japan from Korea by the Japanese imperialists during the whole period of their occupation of Korea reached 160 million suk (some 24 million tons) and, if coarse grain is included, the figure reaches 260 million suk (roughly 39 million tons). ("Agricultural Statistics" issued by the Korean Government-general in 1944 and "Statistical Data of the Food Corporation")

The Japanese imperialists looted all of such fibre materials produced in Korea as cotton, flax and silk yarn under the "joint sale system."

According to data released by the Korean Government-general, more than 1,000 million keun (600,000 tons) of ginned cotton was shipped to Japan from Korea between

1911 and 1942. ("Agricultural Statistics" issued by the Korean Government-general, 1942)

The Japanese imperialists carried away over 1,700,000 head of Korean cattle alive to Japan between 1911 and 1945, 400,000 of which were carried away as forcible "delivery" during the Pacific War. ("Statistical Yearbook" issued by the Korean Government-general, 1944, and "Collection of Theses on Economics" by Nobumichi Nozokino, 1947)

Also immeasurable was the plunder of potatoes, tobacco, ginseng and other industrial crops as well as horses, pigs and other livestock.

Japanese imperialism plundered a fabulous amount of grain and other farm produce through high farm rent, miscellaneous taxes and forcible "delivery".

The Japanese imperialists and the landlords hand in glove with them squeezed from the many peasants who had lost the ownership of land high farm rents amounting to 50 per cent or even 90 per cent of the farm produce. ("Reference Material on Farm Rent in Korea" published by the Government-general of Korea, 1934)

The amount of grain grabbed in Korea by the "Oriental Development Company", a landlord-usurer company of Japanese imperialism, and the "Industrial Company Limited" and Japanese landlords as tenant fees was somewhere around 140 million suk (roughly 21 million tons). ("Thirty Years of the Korean Industrial Company Limited," 1926, "Twenty Years of the Oriental Development Company," 1926, and the "Price and Income of Paddy and Non-paddy Fields in Korea" issued by the agriculture and forestry bureau of the Korean Government-general, 1943)

More, during the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists robbed the Korean peasants of 50 to 60 per cent of the total rice harvest through forcible delivery on "war footing."

According to the figures published by the Japanese imperialists, they looted as "war time delivery" 50 million suk (over 7.5 million tons) of rice and 7 million suk (1,050,000 tons) of wheat by extra-economic methods, at the point of the bayonet, from 1941 to 1945, the year of Japanese imperialism's surrender. ("Historical Survey on

the Overseas Activities of the Japanese" issued by the administrative bureau of the Japanese ministry of finance, 1947)

Owing to such barbarous plunder of farm villages by Japanese imperialism, the peasant masses accounting for 80 per cent of the total population of Korea at that time always groaned on the verge of starvation.

Along with the plunder of the countryside, Japanese imperialism also looted Korea of her rich natural resources. Already in the early days of their occupation, the Japanese imperialists monopolised all the resources of our country by dint of government authority and force.

In the whole period of their occupation the Japanese imperialist marauders frantically plundered gold, the main source for capital accumulation.

Even according to the curtailed figures released by the Japanese imperialists themselves, they carried away more than 363 tons of gold in the whole period of their occupation. ("Statistical Yearbook" issued by the Korean Government-general, 1944, and "Historical Survey on the Overseas Activities of the Japanese" issued by the administrative bureau of the Japanese ministry of finance, 1947)

Entering the 1930's, the Japanese imperialists excavated various underground resources of Korea in a bigger way as the demand for mineral ores for military purposes increased in connection with the preparation for the aggressive war against the continent.

Also according to the conservative figures of the Japanese authorities, in the 10 years from 1934 to 1944, they excavated and shipped away over 17,980,000 tons of iron, 211,000 tons of zinc, 680,000 tons of magnesite and large quantities of other ores for military use. ("Historical Survey on the Overseas Activities of the Japanese" issued by the administrative bureau of the Japanese ministry of finance, 1947)

In the gross mineral output of Japan in 1943 major Korean minerals assumed the alarming proportions: "100 per cent in graphite, mica, barite and magnesite; 88 per cent in tungsten; 85 per cent in molybdenum; 95 per cent in fluorite and 60 per cent in lead." ("Wartime Economy of Korean Peninsula" by Ichiro Miyake, 1944)

Having also monopolized the forestry

resources of our country, the Japanese imperialists took away about 30 million cubic metres of timber in the period between 1931 and 1942. ("Statistical Yearbook" issued by the Korean Government-general, 1944)

Due to this, the forests of Korea had been extremely devastated, thereby seriously affecting the agricultural production.

Japanese imperialism, monopolizing the rich aquatic resources of our country, took away a total of 14,320,000 tons of marine products between 1935 and 1945 alone. ("Fishery Statistics of Korea" published by the Korean Government-general, 1942, "Fishery Monthly" published by the Japan Fishery Association, 1945, and "Historical Survey on the Overseas Activities of the Japanese" published by the administrative bureau of the Japanese ministry of finance, 1947)

All the wealth the Japanese imperialists pumped out of Korea bore the mark of the blood, sweat and wrath of the Korean people.

During the occupation of Japanese imperialism the Korean workers were subjected to most harsh class and national exploitation and political repression.

Japanese imperialism paid the Korean workers "starvation wages," a small fraction of the Japanese worker's wages, then the lowest in the world, while forcing them to toil and moil 12-15 hours a day under the supervision of armed "superintendents" and "foremen."

It failed to pay the Korean workers regularly even these starvation wages on various pretexts such as "fine," "tax" and "savings."

The Japanese imperialist plunderers drove the peasants, who had gone bankrupt and deserted their farm land due to the predatory policy, to towns and mines to form labour reserve and kept lowering the wages of the employed workers and exploited them in a mediaeval way by introducing "payment voucher," "chit system" and others.

Above all, after provoking the Chinese-Japanese war Japanese imperialism shackled the Korean workers to a sanguinary slave labour without workday limit under the name of "wartime increased production."

Meanwhile, Japanese imperialism, bent on bleeding the Korean workers white, provided them with no labour protection devices.

As a result, a large number of Korean workers fell a victim to labour accidents.

An instance of this is provided by the fact that Japanese imperialism had printed tens of thousands of death notices before it drove Korean workers to the fatal construction sites of the Jangjingang and Soopog hydro-power plants and squeezed them.

The methods of plunder and exploitation employed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people were most vicious, being a combination of mediaeval methods and modern imperialist ones.

The Japanese imperialists also made enormous profits by selling Japanese industrial goods at high monopoly prices in Korea, while taking away without having made much investment farm produce and industrial raw materials at cheap prices or even free of charge.

Around 1941, the commodity prices were on the whole 15-20 per cent higher in Korea than in Japan and the rate of profits stood 23-24 per cent higher. (Journal "Yearly Korea," 1942)

The Korean medium and small traders and industrialists went insolvent under the pressure of Japanese monopoly capital.

The proportion of the capital of Koreans in the industrial capital dropped from 18.6 per cent in 1911 to 6.9 per cent in 1929, and entering the 1940's the figure turned to nil under the "Law on the Readjustment of Medium and Small Enterprises."

At the time of the Japanese imperialist occupation, the financial credit system not only served wholly the Japanese imperialists as a powerful means of colonial plunder but also subjected the Korean people to additional exploitation.

Japanese imperialism monopolized the financial activities in Korea after setting up the "Bank of Korea" and other credit organs, and pillaged the Korean people by vicious means such as forcible sale of bonds, forcible savings and sequestration because of usurious debts.

The amount of additional plunder through banking organs by Japanese imperialism had reached over 12,500 million won by the end of 1944. ("Historical Survey on Overseas Activities of Japanese" published by the administrative bureau of the Japanese ministry of finance, Vol. 5, Korean section, 1947)

Besides economic exploitation, Japanese imperialism also resorted to various kinds of rabid extra-economic pillage.

Suffice it to recall that under the Japanese imperialist rule the land tax, income tax and other miscellaneous taxes levied upon the Korean people ran into 53 kinds.

Countless are the houses the Japanese imperialists destroyed and burned down and properties they plundered, while pursuing the policy of ruthless suppression against the Korean people, and so are the houses and land they requisitioned by forcibly driving out the inhabitants under the pretext of building military set-ups, undertaking projects or constructing cities, railways and roads.

For instance, when the construction of the Jangjingang Hydro-power Station was started by the Noguchi zaibatsu in 1935, "7,000 houses submerged beneath Jangjin Lake and over 60,000 inhabitants lost their houses and land." But the Japanese imperialists expelled them by force, not taking any measures for their future living. ("Thirty Years with Korean Rice," reminiscences by Yunomura, former chief of the agriculture and forestry bureau of the Korean Government-general, 1956)

The exploitation of the Korean people by the Japanese marauders reached the extreme during the Pacific War.

By proclaiming the "Wartime General Mobilization Order," the Japanese imperialists did not allow the Korean people even to breathe freely and forcibly commandeered material resources and manpower of Korea and mobilized large numbers of Korean youth and middle-aged in forced labour in the name of "labour draftees" or "patriotic corps."

Colossal is the amount of money squeezed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the name of "wartime state bonds," "national defence contribution," etc.

Not contented with such brigandish pillage for half a century, the vicious Japanese imperialists, when they were defeated, destroyed even a few factories, enterprises, mines and traffic networks which had been built by the sweat and blood of the Korean people and they fled with the ships mooring in the territorial waters of Korea.

It is impossible to recount all the dastardly pillage and extortion perpetrated by Ja-

panese imperialism which brought untold misfortunes and tribulations to the Korean people.

The economy of Korea assumed extreme backwardness and lopsidedness owing to the predatory policy of the Japanese imperialists.

As a result, the Korean people had to go through indescribable hardships in building their economy after liberation.

The severe disasters and material losses the Korean people suffered under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule for nearly half a century run into hundreds of billions of won in the present currency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, roughly counting only those that can be put in figures.

4

The Japanese imperialists pursued the vicious "obscurantism and assimilation" policy throughout the period of their occupation and tried frantically to trample down and obliterate the brilliant national culture of the Korean people, in order to keep the Korean people in colonial slavery forever.

Japanese imperialism tried to stifle the national awakening of the Korean people for independence and liberation by negating and distorting the long history of Korea and blotting out the patriotic traditions of the Korean people and the national culture native to them. They also destroyed and carried away innumerable, priceless cultural relics of our nation.

Already in the early years of their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialist marauders mapped out such spurious laws as "Regulations on Preservation" and "Orders on Preservation" of Korean historic spots and relics and set up the predatory organ called "the Society for Preservation of Treasures, Historic Sites, Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments," and by enlisting the governor-general and other big plunderers in this organ, they shipped out at will invaluable cultural relics of Korea.

For instance, the Japanese imperialists exhumed like robbers old tombs at the time of Baikje near Kongjoo and Booyu and ancient graves and tombs along the Daidong and Jairyung rivers and looted precious

metals and other priceless cultural relics in them.

Japanese imperialism dug up many royal tombs including Koryu royal tombs in the Kaesong area to pillage world-famous Koryu porcelain and other valuables.

Japanese imperialist plunderers excavated all the old tombs of the Kogooryu dynasty in the vicinity of the Daisung hill of Pyongyang after encircling them by mobilizing gendarmes and policemen to prevent Koreans from approaching, and completely carried away cultural relics in them. ("Report on the Survey of Historic Sites" published by the Government-general in Korea in 1930)

In the first ten years following the occupation, the so-called "members of the committee for preservation of historical monuments" unearthed almost all the old tombs numbering more than 1,400 in the vicinity of the Daidong river and Ryongyun myun and made off with historical relics. ("Special Report on the Survey of Historical Remains 'Rakrang'" prepared by Government-general in Korea in 1930)

Japanese imperialism took away the "True Record of the Li dynasty" of over 1,800 volumes that systematized in detail the historical facts, internal and external, covering roughly 500 years (1392-1862) from King Taijo, the founder of the Li dynasty, to King Chuljong, and the "Diary of Seungjunwon," "Record of Ilsung" and scores of thousands of other books as well as thousands of famous works of fine arts done from the closing years of the Koryu dynasty.

The Japanese aggressors sacked gold, silver and jewellery including the gold crown kept in a royal tomb of the Silla dynasty in Kyungjoo and shipped away most of the best gold and copper images of Buddha wrought in the years of the Three Kingdoms from the fine arts museum of the Duksoo Palace and Buddha's figures, Buddhist altar fittings, stone Buddhas, stone chests and stone lanterns and other cultural relics and works of fine arts and applied arts from various parts of the country.

From the Office of Court Music belonging to the old royal palace (Li Royal Household Agency) they carried away classic musical instruments, the pride of the Korean people, which were popular from the

Koryu dynasty and music scores and dancers' costumes kept in the Jang-akwon.

Under the pretext of laying railways and roads, building military installations and cities, they pulled down the city walls around Pyongyang, Kaesong, Seoul and other cities and even town walls associated with the patriotic traditions of our nation and razed to the ground buildings and historical remains all over the country including the Airyun Hall and Junghai Gate in Pyongyang and Joonwon Hall of the Changduk Palace and the Moonjung Hall of the Changgyung Garden in Seoul.

Almost all the historical monuments built in memory of our patriotic volunteers and people who made exploits in the battles against the Japanese invaders in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) were torn down.

The Minchoongdan on the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang was also completely destroyed by the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese imperialist marauders displayed in the Imperial Museum in Tokyo and other places the gold crown, various personal ornaments, Koryu inlaid celadon, bronze mirrors, images of Buddha, and other works of fine arts and applied arts they sacked in Korea and shamelessly labelled them as national treasures of Japan. ("Illustrated Book on Historical Remains" published by the Government-general in Korea in 1928)

Countless Korean treasures went to Japanese individuals—the painting "Tiger" by Sim Sa Jung to Tatsuo Mori, the "Koryu plate with lotus design in relief" to Tomoyoshi Nozaki, the "celadon incense burner with a giraffe-design lid" to Yonetaro Hamada, and the "Silla bronze image of Sakyamuni" to Kennosuke Kawahara. ("Illustrated Book on Historical Remains" issued by the Government-general in Korea in 1928)

More, Terauchi, the first Governor-general in Korea, had the strong nerve to set up a museum in his residence with cultural relics plundered in Korea.

The Japanese imperialist marauders opened an auction fair called the "Fine Arts Club" in Seoul and Tokyo for making fortune and sold a huge amount of treasures and works of applied arts which they had pillaged in Korea.

"Mihomatsu Komiya, former Vice-Direc-

tor of the Li Royal Household Agency, put over three hundred items of art works to auction at the Fine Arts Club in 1936. ("Twentieth Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Keijo Fine Arts Club" by Kizaharu Sasaki, 1942)

The Japanese imperialist invaders made no scruple to use the valuable cultural relics they took from Korea for distorting and fabricating the Korean history to adapt it to their aggressive activities.

These facts, of course, are only a few instances of the pillage and vandalism committed by Japanese imperialism for obliterating the time-honoured culture of the Korean nation.

The "obscurantism and assimilation" policy and the national-culture obliteration policy pursued by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people found more glaring manifestation in the field of education.

On the strength of the so-called "Decree on Education in Korea" and the "New Regulations on Private Schools" made public in 1911, the Japanese imperialists forcibly closed down Korean private schools en masse.

The number of private schools decreased from over 2,100 in 1910, the year of their occupation, to 749 in 1919. ("The History of Twentyfive Years of Administration" published by the Korean Government-general, 1935)

The Japanese imperialists set up some primary schools and vocational middle schools for training working personnel needed for their colonial plunder and kept the majority of the Korean people out of the educational networks.

The education they enforced for the extremely limited number of Koreans was an education for cramming the "spirit of Japan" into them, prohibiting even the use of the Korean language, and was no more than general and vocational education of low grade.

Referring to the nature of the slave education of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists, even Japanese pointed out that it boiled down to the following: "...Don't talk about history, don't talk about the past. Plant trees, upturn the land, learn sericulture!" ("Criticism of the Admi-

nistration of Korea" published by Morihi-sami Ishi in 1926)

Owing to the vicious colonial policy of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people went through immeasurable sufferings, material and mental, in the field of culture as well, and were left lamentably backward compared with advanced countries.

5

One more grave crime committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people during their colonial rule in Korea is that they forcibly took Korean people en masse to Japan and cruelly suppressed, exploited and murdered them.

From the first day of their occupation of Korea, Japanese imperialism made high-rate colonial super profits and deprived the Korean people of the means of existence through brigandish pillage and exploitation.

The Koreans left without the means of living were the ready source of cheap labour for the monopoly capital of Japan.

Japanese imperialism which bloated further after World War I, frantically seeking cheap labour force, took away Koreans to Japan by all kinds of base means such as deception and appeasement, threat and blackmail.

Particularly, during the aggression on the continent and the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists forcibly drafted large numbers of Koreans to cover the wartime shortage of labour force.

In rounding up Koreans at that time, the Japanese imperialists "hunted Koreans" in the true sense of the word, raiding peasant houses in the dead of the night and nabbing at random Korean youths and middle-aged men working in the fields and shoving them into waiting trucks in broad daylight. ("Korean Myth" by Sawaichiro Kamada, 1950)

During the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, as many as five million Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan or drifted there, of whom 1,150,000 youths and middle-aged men were forcibly carried away during 1939 and 1945 by Japanese imperialism through conscription or labour draft.

The Japanese imperialists hurled the Korean workers taken to Japan, without exception, into the fields of the most arduous

labour such as coal and ore mining, civil engineering, the construction of military installations and other construction sites, and worked them like beasts of burden for 12 to 15 hours a day, bleeding them white.

Japanese imperialism drove the Koreans mercilessly, yet ensured neither the least human rights nor the minimum living expenses for them and subjected them to all sorts of national humiliation and maltreatment.

Such cases are countless, but let us take only a few instances.

In 1922, at the construction site of a hydraulic power station of the Shinetsu Electric Company, Niigata Prefecture, the Japanese authorities, on the charge of disobedience, committed brutalities against Korean labourers. They "stripped them naked, hung them with their heads down, tore their flesh with iron hooks and put salt in the bleeding wounds. They forced the victims to sit on iron sheets, piled gravel and cement around them and poured water to freeze and contract their bodies, causing agonizing pain." ("Tonga Ilbo," August 20, 1922)

Such brutalities were quite common at every construction site and work place all over Japan where Koreans worked.

The Japanese authorities made it a rule to post at the work sites where Koreans worked such gendarmes and policemen that had been accustomed to killing Koreans already in Korea.

Writing on the rightlessness of the Koreans in Japan and their miserable life at that time, "Tonga Ilbo" said: "To tell the truth, the Korean workers in Japan give us a vivid picture of the slave class of ancient Rome." ("Tonga Ilbo," January 15, 1926)

Thus, in the past decades countless Koreans in Japan died with rancour, exhausted by poverty and forced labour and from hunger and cold.

At the time of the Pacific War, the Korean nationals in Japan were "subjected to harsh conditions of labour forced largely by the threat of cudgel and under the supervision of gendarmes and police" and this was a "system of veritable labour servitude of a military nature." ("History of the Pacific War, Vol. 3" published by the History Institute of Japan, 1953)

The Japanese imperialists set up the so-called "Concordia Association" in Japan with local police chiefs as their heads, strictly prohibited national rituals of Koreans, enacted special laws to place Koreans under constant special surveillance and arrested and imprisoned them, finding fault with their insignificant acts and speeches.

In 1933 alone, Japanese imperialism arrested and jailed 49,468 Koreans in Japan on the charge of "violation of the law for maintenance of public peace", "obstruction of the execution of official duties" and so forth. ("On Social Movement Between 1932 and 1937" published by the Japanese Home Ministry)

This means that 10 per cent of the Koreans residing in Japan in 1933 were arrested or imprisoned.

Throughout the period of their colonial rule over Korea, the Japanese imperialists organised repeated massacres of Koreans in Japan, prompted by political motives.

At the time of the Kanto great earthquake in September 1923, the Home Ministry and the military of Japan directly engineered a barbarous massacre of Koreans.

When the Kanto great earthquake broke out on September 1st, 1923, Japanese Home Minister Rentaro Mizuno who had once engaged in savage repression and murder of the Koreans as the Chief Civil Administrator of the Government-general of Korea, "issued instructions across the nation through the Navy Wireless Station in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, to massacre Koreans in order to divert elsewhere the attention of the Japanese people discontent with the government. (The "Modern History of Japan, Second Volume" by Kiyoshi Inoue, 1956)

At this instruction and the agitation for national alienation by the Japanese government authorities, the Japanese army, police and terrorists killed in Tokyo more than 6,600 guiltless Koreans from September 1 to 18, 1923. The Japanese imperialist bloodsuckers even committed unhesitatingly the atrocity of binding Korean women and their children together and burning them to death after spraying gasoline.

The Japanese imperialists made no scruple of killing Koreans in Japan in coal

and ore mines and murdered countless Korean workers mobilised to the construction of military set-ups after the completion of the projects for "security reasons."

From May 1938 to May 1945, over 830 Koreans were killed in the collieries in Hokkaido and upwards of 60,000 Korean colliers were destroyed throughout Japan between 1940 and 1944. ("Life in Coal mines" published by the trade union of Mitsubishi's Miuta Colliery of Japan) Korean workers were killed en masse also while laying the Senzansen railway line in Miyagi Prefecture. The words "one Korean killed for each sleeper" can still be heard among the people there. ("Material on Korean Victims" published in 1959 by the Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Service for Korean Victims in the Pacific War).

Japanese imperialism hurled thousands of Korean workers into the tunnelling work of a navy arsenal in Takashiro and subjected them to slave labour without ensuring even the minimum necessities of life for them. As a result, many of them died from undernourishment and disease. When Korean workers fell ill and became unable to work, the Japanese imperialists murdered them or buried them alive, charging them with "loafing." (*ditto*)

The Japanese imperialists cruelly murdered more than 5,000 Koreans employed by the Kashima-gumi on Kuril Islands and slaughtered 2,500 Koreans in Emuji Island. The maltreatment and barbarous murders committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Koreans in Japan during their colonial rule over Korea are immeasurable, indeed, as mentioned above.

The Japanese imperialists surrendered on August 15, 1945.

As a result, the Koreans in Japan became proud citizens of an independent state.

The Japanese government is under legal obligation to give protection due foreigners to the lives and properties of the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure democratic and national rights to them.

More, the Japanese government is under the moral obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan both in view of their historical status and of its crimes committed against them.

After August 15, 1945, however, the Ja-

panese government, hand in glove with the U.S. army authorities occupying Japan, has kept committing without hesitation such criminal acts as murdering Korean citizens in Japan and encroaching on their democratic, national rights.

On August 17, 1945, the Japanese imperialist remnants murdered Korean labour draftees in an air-raid shelter of the Toho special work detachment in Kuwana city, Mie Prefecture and they perpetrated right after August 15 massacres of Koreans in Chiba, Kyoto and Aomori Prefectures, Hokkaido, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa, Yamaguchi, Fukushima and Toyama Prefectures and other parts of Japan.

On August 22, 1945, the Japanese naval authorities in Ominato, Aomori Prefecture, took on board the transport ship "Ukishimamaru" 3,745 Korean workers who had been forcibly dragged away to collieries in Hokkaido, threatening that if they did not return this time there would be no more chance for them to return home, and massacred them on August 24 at the Maizuru port by blowing up the ship. (Japanese paper "Kokusai Shinbun" of October 9, 1954)

Up to date the Japanese government, in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists, has consistently pursued a policy of national discrimination and oppression against the Korean citizens in Japan. By letting loose huge armed police corps, the Japanese authorities have perpetrated such acts as raiding villages and organs of Korean citizens in Japan, arresting, imprisoning and killing them and robbing them of their properties and committed such illegal acts as violating the democratic, national rights of many Korean citizens in Japan by forcibly deporting them to South Korea where they were put to death.

Still today the Japanese government frequently causes cases of murder, injury and violence against the Korean citizens in Japan and does not recognise their freedom of travel to their fatherland.

Now the Japanese government, talking about the so-called "legal status of the Koreans in Japan" at the "ROK-Japan talks", is scheming to use the Korean citizens in Japan as a counter for political bargaining with the South Korean puppets and impose the "ROK nationality" upon them and sub-

ject them to harsher persecution through political "screening".

The Korean people and the fair public opinion throughout the world will never tolerate any attempt of the Japanese government to continue to trample underfoot the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and use them as a lever for political bargaining.

* * *

The above-mentioned facts indicate merely a fraction of the indelible crimes committed against Korea by Japanese imperialism.

After the surrender of Japanese imperialism the Japanese government should, with sincerity, have taken measures for normalising the Korean-Japanese relations by atoning for the crimes committed against the Korean people in the past, paying indemnity and so on, in accordance with the recognized principles of international law.

However, such is not the reality today.

Following the occupation of Japan, the malicious U.S. imperialists, in gross violation of the international conventions, revived and regrouped the Japanese militarist aggressive forces in line with their aggressive policy.

Already at the time of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against Korea between 1950 and 1953, the forces of Japanese militarism again committed criminal acts against the Korean people as a conspirator of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in all fields.

Far from atoning for their crimes before the Korean people, the Japanese militarists, revived by the U.S. imperialists, openly revealed their design for the reinvasion of Korea.

The Japanese imperialists regard the "ROK-Japan talks" now being held under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism as an important lever for realising their scheme to invade Korea again.

The Japanese imperialists ranted that the "Japan-ROK talks were designed to push the 38th parallel up to the Amrok River," openly clamoured for the establishment of the "United States of Japan" embracing Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and even asked the U.S. imperialists to "leave South

Korea" to them who have the "experience in ruling Korea."

Now the Japanese aggressive forces, taking the Pak Jung Hi traitorous forces as their guide, are stretching their tentacles to South Korea in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields and they make no scruple to talk about the dispatch of Japanese troops to South Korea.

The developments bear resemblance to the situation on the eve of the conclusion of the "Protectorate Treaty" in 1905.

The "ROK-Japan talks" was originally prompted by the U.S. imperialists to draw in and use the Japanese militarist forces in hampering Korea's unification, perpetuating its division and bridging over the crisis of their colonial rule facing bankruptcy in South Korea and, furthermore, to frame up the "Northeast Asia Alliance" designed to put up the Japanese militarist forces as a "shock-brigade" in aggression against the Asian continent.

The Japanese militarists have taken an active part in the U.S. imperialists' plot for the "Japan-ROK talks" in a foolish attempt to restore their old position in Korea and Asia as a reward for serving as the cat's-paws of U.S. imperialism in aggressive war.

Today, taking advantage of the crisis of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea, the crafty Japanese imperialists are trying hard to shirk the responsibility for the immeasurable crimes they committed against the Korean people in the past by offering only a few hundreds of millions of dollars under the plea of solving the question of "property claim," "economic co-operation" and so forth.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique blinded by personal interests and personal gains, are bartering away the interests of the whole nation lock, stock and barrel, fawning upon and submitting to their Japanese masters to help in their heinous machinations and making one "concession" after another.

In an attempt to justify their dirty, quisling acts like those of the five traitors of 1905, the Pak Jung Hi traitors are clamouring as if the South Korean economy could be rehabilitated through "economic co-operation" with Japan.

It is nothing but a despicable jargon of traitors to prattle that they would rehabili-

tate the South Korean economy, reposing hope in the "good will" of the Japanese imperialists, the Korean people's avowed enemy, who not only drenched the whole land with the blood of Korean people, plundered Korea of her wealth to the limit and bled the people to the extreme through the enforcement of an unprecedented sanguinary colonial rule in Korea for nearly forty years but also destroyed even the meagre number of factories, enterprises, coal mines, power stations and transport facilities when fleeing after their surrender.

As the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made clear in its December 13, 1962 Statement, the Japanese government cannot solve the question of reparation to the Korean people and other questions pending historically in the relations between Korea and Japan through the illegal "ROK-Japan talks" one-sidedly held with the South Korean puppet clique who have never represented and cannot represent the Korean people.

The question of reparation and other pending questions between Korea and Japan should be disposed of with utmost discretion since they are important questions related to the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and to the preservation of peace in the Far East.

It goes without saying that the Japanese government should settle these questions after Korea is unified if it sincerely wishes to solve them on a fair and reasonable basis in conformity with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already stated that if the Japanese government wants to settle the question in good faith even now, then it would still be fair for it to choose the method of tripartite talks with both the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities.

Even after that, however, the Japanese government has continued shady bargaining with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and persistently tried to achieve their aim, not renouncing its original underhand scheme.

Such scheme of Japanese militarists runs diametrically counter to the interests and aspirations of the Japanese people, too.

The reckless acts of Japanese militarism will only make Japan a scapegoat for the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and bring the Japanese people to a disastrous pass.

It is quite natural that the Japanese people are further intensifying the fight to thwart the scheme of the Ikeda reactionary ruling circles to join hands with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

We express unreserved support to and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Japanese people.

The present leaders of the Japanese gov-

ernment must be aware that the wheel of history cannot be reversed and what end their predecessors met by persisting in reckless acts.

Whatever "agreement" the Japanese government may sign with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea by bringing the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" to completion, the Korean people will never recognize it but will fight more relentlessly to shatter the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists against South Korea and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the peaceful unification of the country by themselves.

Pyongyang, March 20, 1964.

(Continued from page 15)

cent in South Korea, surpassing the rate of price hike in the previous two years. In January this year prices were jacked up over 8.3 per cent on an average.

Today the South Korean economy has become a scapegoat for the U.S. imperialists' policy of military aggression and colonial rapine and has been completely deprived of the way of independent development.

The rural economy of South Korea has also been devastated to the extreme. Owing to an unheard-of food crisis, more than half of the South Korean population have run out of provisions and are on the verge of starvation.

This notwithstanding, the puppet regime cut outlay for agriculture and forestry and for fishery in the budget for "investment" and "loan" by 23 per cent as against the extremely meagre figure of last year, and reduced "farming funds" by 72 per cent, allocating only 100 million won, less than 0.2 per cent of the budgetary expenditure.

The only way to surmount the economic bankruptcy of South Korea and relieve the South Korean people from destitution lies in driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, making a clean sweep of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist

clique, their faithful servitors, and accomplishing the unification of the fatherland by the Korean people themselves.

The solid foundation of an independent national economy laid in the northern half of our Republic under the wise leadership of the Party is a reliable guarantee not only for our socialist construction but also for coping with the catastrophic situation of South Korea and relieving the South Korean people.

Today we are confronted with an important task of correctly fulfilling the current year's state budget, the main content of which is to accelerate socialist construction and radically improve the people's living, the farmers' living in particular.

The successful fulfilment of this year's state budget will make it possible to further expand and consolidate the foundation of the independent national economy, bring about a great turn in the improvement of the people's living and make national life still more bountiful.

Considering this, the entire working people at all posts are required to display their full abilities and wisdom, and fulfil the current year's state budget with credit.

